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Slate's Guide TO Gardening AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

Autumn Edition 1922



Slate Seed Company

Established 1866

South Boston, Virginia

TRADE



MARK



From the Gardens of Quaint Old Holland

The importing of flower bulbs in large quantities and obtaining good quality stock is perhaps the seedsman's most difficult task. The Dutch Bulb Growers are numerous and their reputations varied. Competition is strong and each grower tries to make his prices the most attractive to the American buyer.

The result is that the seedsman is confronted with the task of selecting a grower who will deliver him large, sound bulbs that have been properly grown at a price that he can afford to handle them on.

My method may be wrong. I may be throwing away perfectly good money. But after varied experiences with the Dutch growers, I have hit upon a plan for obtaining the best they have. When my grower comes to me with his prices—figured down to save every penny that he can squeeze out of the transaction—I favor him with a fatherly smile and say, "Add three dollars per thousand to the price of the tulips you are to send me and give me the top size throughout."

Nowhere does a man ever get any more than he pays for and certainly not in highly competitive trades. I verily believe that the free-will offering I give my grower is the only sure means of getting the best. I realize that this cuts my margin of profit down just this much, but it is better to handle a satisfied customer on a small margin than to try to sell to a dissatisfied one at any price.

My pricing policy on this particular stock has always been small margins and quick turn-over. And last year it worked fine. Before the season was half over, my stock was sold out, and for months I had to return orders. I have figured my prices for this season in the same manner. And I expect to sell out before the season is over.

I shall sell what stock I get from my grower—a man I think I can trust—the stock that I have paid him more than his own price for—and then I shall return orders. No raking and scraping together of odds and ends for me. It cost me real money to get good stock with which to establish a reputation for handling only good stock, and it would be folly for me to wreck this reputation for the small amount I could get out of rehandled goods.

The most beautiful flowers in cultivation come from the gardens of quaint old Holland. We all know them and want them. But you must not let too much time pass before you have your bulbs reserved for you. The best time to do this is right now—just as soon as you get this catalog. The cultural directions are in here to aid you, and if you need further information, just write me a list of questions, and I shall be glad to answer same to the best of my ability. There's going to be a Tulip time around your neighbor's home. And there will be one around yours, too, if you start NOW.

SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA

AUGUST 1, 1922.

HOW TO PLANT BULBS

In Pots

It is a very simple matter to grow beautiful flowers in pots in the house and practically all failures come from one of the four following causes:

- Too much moisture.
- Insufficient moisture.
- Too warm.
- Too much fertilizer.

The first is perhaps the most common mistake made by the beginner in flower culture. There is always a tendency to overdo the watering of flowers. The fact of the matter is that flowers do not need to be kept wet all of the time. It is better for them never to be wet. Still a certain amount of moisture is essential to root development and to enable the roots to feed the plant. Any soil that is wet enough to be sticky is too wet, and any that is dry enough to show white and be flaky for some distance below the surface is too dry.

Especially in the case of Tulips and Freesia a high temperature is to be guarded against. And practically all bulbs forced will make finer flowers if kept at a day temperature of not over sixty degrees to seventy and a night temperature of forty to fifty. Warmth causes more rapid growth and is desirable at certain stages, but when the flowers are about to put out, a cooler temperature will help to keep them longer and make them more beautiful.

Fertilizer should be used only in limited quantities on bulbs. For outdoor culture some fertilizer is a help, but for pot grown bulbs a little sheep manure mixed with the potting soil is all of the fertilizer that should be given them.

The first step in potting bulbs is the soil to go in the pots. This should be a light rich loam well mixed with rotted leaves or leaf mold, using three parts soil, one part leaf mold, and one part pulverized manure. Soak the pots thoroughly before putting soil in. Then place a piece of broken pot, a few pebbles, or some straw in the bottom to keep the soil from running into the drainage hole. Then fill the pot just a little over half full of soil, place the bulbs in and cover them with soil, then strike the pot against the bench to shake the whole mass down and make it firm, but do not pack it tight with the fingers. When planted the pot should have about one inch space at the top to aid in watering. Now place the pots in a dark cellar and water thoroughly. If the cellar is not convenient, place another pot of the same size, inverted, on the top of the pot of bulbs, and dig a trench in the garden deep enough to set them down level with the top of the soil. Give a covering of two inches of soil, three inches of leaves, and several more inches of soil on top of this. The bulbs so placed will make their root growth and can be left here as long as desired and then taken into the house to flower. All bulbs with the exception of Calla Lilies, Freesia and Oxalis should be given at least four weeks in the dark in which to make their root growth. Callas, Freesia and Oxalis may be potted and placed in a sunny window at once and will soon be above the soil.

After spending the desired time in the dark, the pots may be brought out at intervals so as to have blooms over a longer period, some being left in the dark until very early spring if desired.

In the Garden

Bulbs planted in pots and brought to bloom in the house are essential in every home, because they give flowers during the period of early spring, when we most want them. Yet these can never replace the garden with its early flowers. Bulbs planted in the open ground will flower very early the following spring and make finer specimens than the average house-grown plant. And these can be made to follow the house plants so as to have flowers from January to June, when the other flowers begin to bloom.

In garden culture of bulbs there are two common mistakes made and each of these cost many flowers every year.

The first of these is planting bulbs too early. This is especially true of that part of the country from Virginia south. Down here the sun is very warm in November and often during December. A bulb planted and allowed to go through this warm period will often come above ground before winter sets in. This means that the entire bulb will be winter-killed or the tops will be killed and the flowers reduced to a fraction of its original grandeur. No bulbs should be planted in the open ground until cool weather is assured, because cool weather is essential to proper root development and the flower depends upon the root growth made by the bulb before casting up its bloom. Bulbs may be planted up until the ground freezes so that it cannot be worked and the late plantings in the South will be much more successful than the early.

The second common mistake made in garden culture of bulbs is to plant them too shallow. This causes some of the same trouble as planting too early, because it places the bulb so near the surface that it is affected by even a warm sunlight, consequently starts its growth prematurely. And any premature growth of the plant will reduce the quality of the flower. Hyacinths should be planted from four to six inches deep and six to eight inches apart. Tulips should be planted from three to four inches deep and four to six inches apart. Narcissus should be planted three to four inches deep and in clusters of eight to twelve bulbs in a space of one square foot. Freesia and Crocus should be planted two inches deep and two inches apart. Lilies should be four to six inches deep and eight inches apart.

After planting any bulbs in the open ground, a covering of coarse litter should be given for protection during severe weather. In the South, this protection is not essential, because the winters are very mild, but it will do no harm and will sometimes be the means of saving the entire bed.

In planting any bulbs, it is best to use enough of one variety to make up a row or a unit of the bed. Mixtures add a variety of color to the beds and are all right if planted in units, but uniformity is a great help and this cannot be obtained in a general mixture scattered over the bed at random. In tulips, special care should be taken to select your varieties for color, height, and blooming period. Take a low growing sort for the outer edge of the bed, follow this with a medium tall sort, and select a tall variety for the center and bear in mind the blooming period of each kind used.

Slate's FLOWER BULBS



SLATE'S COMPLETE COLLECTIONS

5201—Dutch Cottage Collection

50 Bulbs for \$2.50, Postpaid.

For city homes and small homes where space is so very limited, this is an ideal assortment. If desired the entire collection may be potted and house flowers had in bloom all during the winter. Or they may be all planted outdoors to bloom in the early spring. It will bring the atmosphere of old Holland right to your door and give beautiful and fragrant blossoms to herald the coming of spring.

Each collection contains:

- 12 Bedding Hyacinths, both single and double, in colors.
- 12 Early Tulips, both single and double, in colors.
- 6 Crocus, in the varieties listed in this catalog.
- 6 Freesia, Improved Purity, the most fragrant of flowers.
- 6 Paperwhite Narcissus, for growing in the house.
- 4 Rising Sun Narcissus, the beautiful yellows.
- 4 Double Roman Narcissus, to add variety.

5201—Cozy Corner Collection

24 Bulbs for \$1.00, Postpaid.

This little collection comes within reach of all and will add many times its cost to the attractiveness of your home. It was so popular last year that many of our customers bought this along with one of the larger assortments. Especially designed to keep a pot of flowers on the table for many months. Each collection contains six Single Early Tulips, six Prepared Roman Hyacinths, white, six Mammoth Yellow Crocus, and six Improved Purity Freesia.

5200—Garden and Forcing Collection

144 Bulbs for \$5 by express at purchaser's expense.

No flower lover can afford to let this opportunity pass to secure an ideal collection of "*bulbs that produce the most beautiful flowers*" at a nominal cost. If bought separately these bulbs would cost \$8.50. We make the special offer on them because we can standardize the orders in this manner and thus save a great deal of the expense of filling them. The bulbs in this collection differ in no way from the ones offered in other places in this catalog. It is all the same high grade stock, each bulb wrapped with marker denoting its color and variety name. The varieties will be made to cover a wide range of colors and uses. Flowers may be had from these from Thanksgiving Day until June. Some of the bulbs should be potted for house culture. Others planted in the garden. There are no more bulbs in this collection than should be used in even a small garden. Yet they may be spread to enliven a large one if desired. The Paper White, Giant White, Rising Sun, and Double Roman Narcissus, Exhibition and Prepared Hyacinths, Freesia, and some of the tulips may be planted in fibre. To those who wish to do this, we offer one peck of fibre for 75c and one dozen standard red pots of the six inch size for \$1.25, making the total cost of bulbs, potting material and pots only \$7.00 plus the express charges.

Each collection contains:

- 6 Single Exhibition Hyacinths
- 12 Single Bedding Hyacinths
- 12 Double Bedding Hyacinths
- 6 Prepared Roman Hyacinths
- 18 Single Early Tulips
- 18 Double Early Tulips
- 18 Darwin Tulips
- 18 May-flowering Tulips
- 12 Crocus
- 6 Freesia
- 12 Jonquils
- 6 Forcing Narcissus

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

These early tulips, while not so large as the Darwins and later-flowering sorts, are still of great value, because of the early season at which they bloom. By making use of all the varieties offered in this catalog and forcing some while others are planted outdoors, it is possible for you to have tulips in bloom from January until June. The Single and Double early varieties will be the first to bloom. Potted in September, they will begin to bloom in January and blooms may be had from pots from then until March or April, when the outdoor plantings begin. All potted tulips should be planted in fibre (see inside front cover). This material retains the moisture and at the same time prevents over watering. Tulips when forced should not be subjected to too high a temperature. After potting, allow them six weeks in which to stay in the dark and get their root growth. Then to bring to a light, sunny window in a room where the temperature does not go over 60 degrees in the day and 40 degrees at night will not hurt them. Keep moist at all times, because drying out will materially damage the flower. For outdoor culture, plant the early kinds as soon as the weather gets cool or at any time up until the ground freezes. The soil should be light and rich. Set bulbs three inches deep and four inches apart each way. From Virginia south, deep planting is desirable, because it keeps them from coming out so early. Or the earliness of the flower may be controlled to a certain extent by the depth of planting. Shallow planting produces earlier flowers than deep. After planting give a slight covering of litter to protect the bulbs during severe weather. To figure the number of bulbs for a bed or row, multiply the square feet of bed by 16 or the number of feet of row by 3, and you have the number of early tulips required. For Darwins, May-flowering, and Breeder tulips, multiply the square feet of bed by 9 and the number of feet of row by 2. In the following list the symbol O denotes the earliest sorts; - denotes the second early, and the numerals are the heights in inches.

5067—*SCHOONOORD*. (O 12.) The best forcing white to be found in the doubles. It is early, has good stem length and a beautiful pure white flower. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

5059—*LA CANDEUR*. (- 6.) A late bedder of great merit. Of rather dwarf growth and very desirable for edging the tulip beds. Pure white. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

5060—*MURILLO*. (O 7.) A standard forcing and bedding variety having pure white flower slightly suffused with rose. Flowers are very large, fully double, and of most attractive appearance. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

5061—*TEAROSE*. (O 7.) A good forcing or bedding sort with flowers of rich yellow having a salmon tint. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

5062—*TOURNESOLL*. (O 8.) An excellent variety for forcing and equally as good for bedding. Flowers large, double, and of a striking mixture of red and yellow. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5063—*COURONNE D'OR*. (O 10). Yellow is one of the most desirable colors to be found in tulips, and in this variety we have a pure golden yellow flower produced upon a stem of good length, very early and in all respects adapted to forcing. It is also a good bedder. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.



Double Tulip Tearose.

5064—*IMPERATOR RUBRORUM*. (O 9.) An early forcing scarlet. This also is a most popular color and this variety will make a most desirable forcer or bedder. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

5065—*LACQ OF HAARLEM*. (- 12.) This tulip has a most beautiful coloring of soft, rosy violet. It is late but has good stem length, so is especially desirable for bedding. Does not force well. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5066—*RUBRA MAXIMA*. (- 8.) This is a late scarlet bedder and makes a valuable addition to any collection, because it leads the flowering period up to the time the Darwins begin to bloom. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

SLATE'S TULIP GARDENS

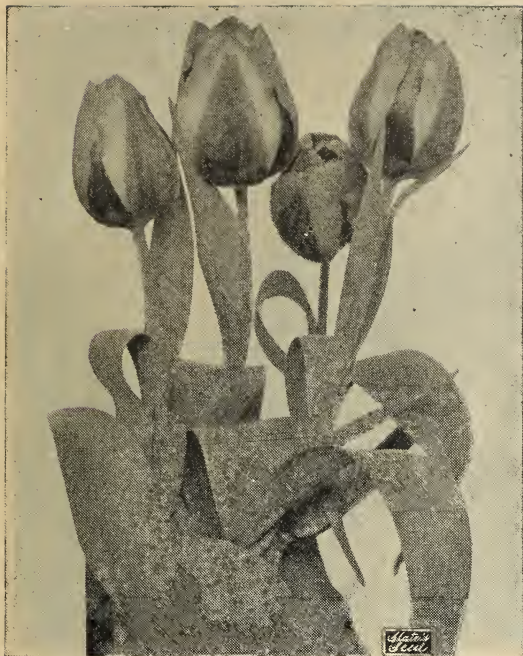
Make Tulip Time around your home last from January until June. This can be done by planting the proper assortment. We believe that every one of our customers will appreciate the value of a complete assortment of tulips with every variety marked so that they can tell what they are planting. We are offering tulip lovers these tulip gardens that will be full of bloom from early spring until June, and many rare and gorgeous flowers are to be obtained in this manner.

TC-1—*TULIP GARDEN No. 1*. This contains fifty tulip bulbs covering our entire stock of Single and Double early tulips, Darwins, May-flowering, Breeders, and Parrot tulips. If you have only a small space to devote to tulips you can still have them in bloom from January until June. The price of this collection is \$2.00, postpaid.

TC-2—*TULIP GARDEN No. 2*. This contains one hundred tulip bulbs covering our entire stock of all kinds of tulips. It will be sent postpaid for \$4.00.

TC-3—*TULIP GARDEN No. 3*. This contains two hundred and fifty tulips of all kinds. Sent by express at purchaser's expense for \$7.50.

TC-4—*TULIP GARDEN No. 4*. Contains five hundred tulips of all kinds, and will be shipped by express at purchaser's expense for \$12.50.



Keizerkroon Tulips.

Prices of all the following varieties have been fixed at 5c each; 45c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

5046—**ARTUS**. (- 7.) A late bedder that has been in use for many years, but its good qualities have won it a permanent place in the estimation of growers. A vivid scarlet color.

5050—**L'IMMACULEE**. (- 6.) The best pure white in a late bedder, and owing to its short stem is especially desirable for edging beds.

5048—**COTTAGE MAID**. (- 6.) A rose pink late bedder of most attractive appearance. Should be planted liberally in the garden.

5051—**LA REINE**. (O 8.) The best white forcer or early bedder. Blossoms of good size and pure white.

5052—**THOMAS MOORE**. (- 8.) Fine for forcing or bedding. It is not so early but a most attractive flower of terra cotta and gold.

5053—**PRIMROSE QUEEN**. (- 7.) Good for either forcing or bedding. Flowers of a most desirable shade of primrose yellow.

5054—**KING OF YELLOWS**. (O 8.) One of the best forcing yellows. Stems are longer than those of the Primrose Queen, and is earlier. Flowers a rich yellow.

5055—**KEIZERKROON**. (- 9.) A most popular variety having flowers of golden yellow with a large spear of vivid red running from base to tip. See illustration. Good for forcing or bedding.

5056—**JOOST VAN DEN VANDEL**. (- 8.) One of the most beautiful of all late bedding tulips. Flowers of vivid red are feathered white.

5058—**MIXED SINGLE EARLY TULIPS**. This mixture is made up from the varieties listed above and will be representative of those named varieties, including the three novelties offered at the head of this list. Each bulb will be wrapped to designate its name and color. This mixture may be obtained at our standard price of 45c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

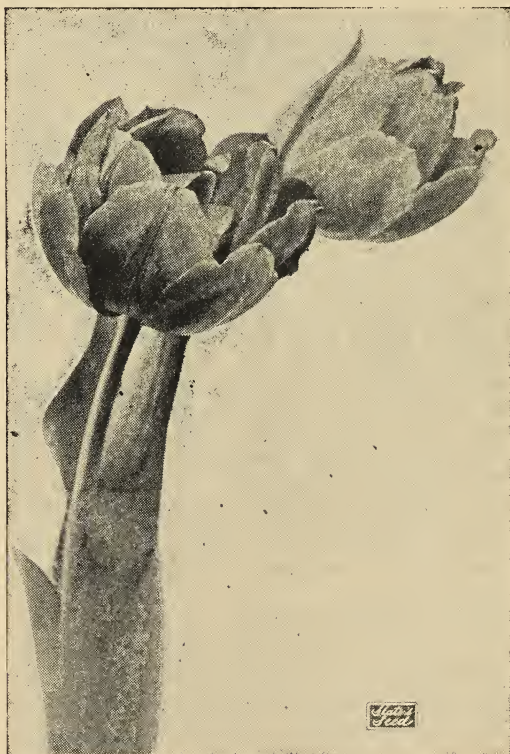
SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

These are among the brightest of the first spring flowers. In a short while after the winter snows have gone, these flowers are in bloom. Some gardeners prefer the single tulips to the doubles, and beyond a doubt their clean-cut appearance is a great attraction to any garden. Planted in connection with the double sorts, they add variety of form and many novel colors to the bed. And for forcing, the single form is highly desirable. For cultural directions see pages 2 and 6. The symbol O following the variety name denotes the first to bloom, while - denotes the later sorts or second early. The numerals designate the height in inches.

5047—**BRILLIANT STAR**. (O 8.) One of the earliest tulips in cultivation, and for this reason one of the best for forcing in pots. The flowers are of good size and of a brilliant scarlet color. Bulbs of this variety potted in September should produce flowers early in January. It is also good for outdoor culture and will advance the blooming period of a tulip bed fully a week. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

5049—**ROSE LUISANTA**. (O 7.) An extra early deep pink of great merit. As a forcer it is one of the best and for bedding a splendid sort. Flowers of good size are borne on stems of about seven inches length. A beautiful deep pink color. This variety is but a few days later than the Brilliant Star and can be used in connection with it when desired. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

5057—**VAN DER NEER**. (- 7.) This is a late bedding tulip of great value owing to its deep violet color, which is so rare in the early varieties. Does not admit of pot culture, but should be planted liberally in the garden. 7c each; 60c doz.; \$4.50 per 100.



Single Tulip, Rose Luisanta.

LARGE DARWIN TULIPS

For size of flower, perfect form of bloom, vigor of growth and texture of petals the Darwin tulips have no equal. They produce the largest flowers of the entire tulip family and these are made up of closely formed petals that hold their shape for a long time after being cut. They are vigorous growers either outdoors or in pots and produce an abundance of beautiful foliage. The blooms have a satiny texture that lends added beauty to their colors. Darwins may be forced in pots just as successfully as the early tulips and have the advantage of giving more foliage, longer stems, and larger flowers. And for outdoor culture they are the best tulips to be had. For pot culture see pages 2 and 6. When planted outdoors treat as outdoor culture for other tulips given on pages mentioned above. Following variety names the symbol O denotes the first to bloom, while - is used to show the second early sorts. The numerals following these show the height of flower in inches.

5076—*PRINCESS ELIZABETH*. (O 26.) After seeing practically all of the Darwin tulips in the following list, we can without hesitation say that this is the most beautiful tulip that can be grown. The large perfectly formed blooms are borne on long, stately stems that hold them erect. Petals are large, straight, giving the perfect cup shape. The color is one of the most beautiful pinks we have ever beheld. It is a clear, bright, satiny pink without any trace of another color. For a forcer nothing better can be obtained, because Princess Elizabeth blooms early, has good foliage, and stiff stems. And as a bedder it will win the admiration of all. We offer this as the leading Darwin of the season, and know that you will find it a source of endless charm and pleasure. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

5069—*CLARA BUTT*. (O 21.) Large flowers of Salmon rose are produced on long stiff stems. A most beautiful specimen of the finest of all tulips. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.25 per 100.

5070—*WILLIAM COPELAND*. (O 25.) A delicate shade of lavender is brought out in a large flower. This variety makes a fine sort for forcing or for bedding, and its dainty coloring is a novelty among tulips. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5071—*FANCOMBE SAUNDERS*. (O 26.) There are few Darwins that produce such enormous flowers as this. It is a good forcer or bedder. The large flowers are of pure, vivid scarlet and the petals spread out like those of a single early tulip, making the flower seem enormous. 7c each; 70c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5073—*DREAM*. (- 25.) As its name implies, this tulip is a dream. Flowers very large and well formed. Color a deep lilac. Does not force well, but makes a beautiful display as a bedder. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

5074—*PRIDE OF HAARLEM*. (O 27.) A very large flower of old rose color. Stems very long and graceful. This variety lends itself well to either pot culture or to bedding. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

5072—*LA TULIPE NOIRE*. (- 25.) This variety is not well adapted to forcing, but should be in every garden. It is the best of the black tulips, having a large well formed flower and good erect stem. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

5075—*WHITE QUEEN*. (- 25.) Not adapted to forcing, but the best of the whites for bedding. Has



Darwin Tulip, Princess Elizabeth.

a flower of good size and substance and should be in every garden. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.25 per 100.

5077—*MIXED DARWINS*. From the above sorts we will make up mixtures of our own selection, each bulb marked so that you may know its color, etc., at the following prices: 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$29.00 per 1,000,

PARROT or DRAGON TULIPS

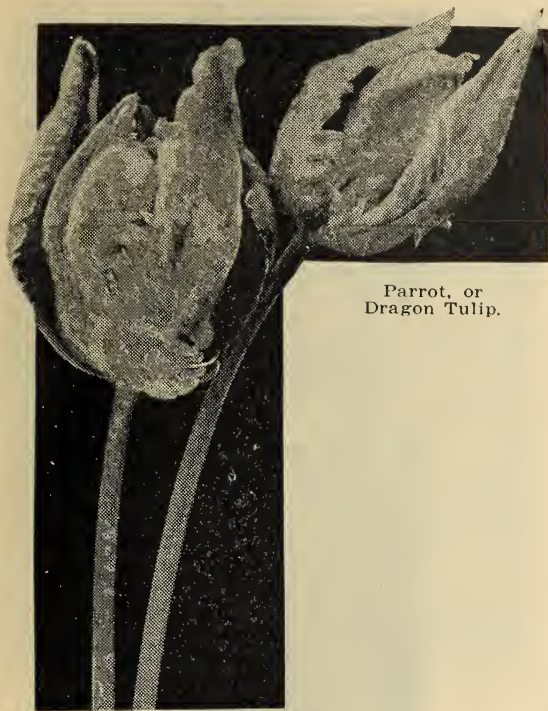
For planting among shrubbery, along fence lines, or in small groups about the grounds nothing will give more vivid color than a few of these novel tulips. They attain a height averaging about twenty-four inches and produce flowers of unusual markings on long stems. Blooming about in season with the May-flowering kinds, they can be scattered throughout such plantings to add variety. Plant bulbs after cool weather comes, in any light rich soil. Set bulbs three inches deep and give a slightly covering of litter for winter protection.

5093—*CONSTANTINOPLE*. The curiously fringed petals of this variety are of a deep red color, shading at the tip to a rich orange, making a most brilliant show. 5c each; dozen 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

5094—*CRAMOISI BRILLIANT*. Nothing more striking in its appearance can be imagined than this large tulip with its thick petals of deep crimson shaded to almost a black center. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

5095—*LUTEA MAJOR*. This variety in connection with the above sorts will add a bright yellow to the color scheme and secure a wonderful contrast. Flowers large and of a beautiful yellow. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

5096—*MARKGRAAF*. A rich combination of scarlet and yellow. The outside of the flower is vivid scarlet while the inside and tips of the petals are a beautiful yellow. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.



Parrot, or
Dragon Tulip.

BREEDER TULIPS

This is a large flowering tulip, especially prized for its rich colors which generally contain a trace of golden bronze. Flowering about the time and producing flowers of about the same size as the Darwins. They may be forced in pots or bedded in the garden and make a most valuable addition in either place. None of the tulips so well represent the atmosphere of quaint old Holland as these, and every lover of large richly colored tulips will want to plant them liberally. Following each variety name, the symbol O denotes the first to bloom; - denotes second early, while the numerals give the approximate length of stems in inches.

5088—BRONZE QUEEN. (O 27.) Flowers of large size are borne on unusually long stems. Graceful and erect in its habits of growth and one of the best cut flowers. Blooms are of a deep buff fringed apricot, which makes the whole resemble a beautiful bronze. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$5.50 per 100.

5089—GODET PARFAIT. (- 29.) The flowers are large with closely formed petals of deep velvety purple shading to a small white base. Only by seeing this royal color can you ever fully appreciate it. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

5090—GOLDEN BRONZE. (O 24.) One of the best sorts for forcing and a good bedder. Flowers of large size on long stems. Color, an old gold bronze. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$8.50 per 100.

5091—TURENNE. (O 30.) Blooms are of a violet color suffused with bronze and having a margin of bronze. It makes an excellent forcing sort, good cut flower, and the best center for a bed. Its color combination of deep violet and bronze is sure to be a source of wonder and admiration to all who see it. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

5092—SELECT MIXTURE. In this mixture we offer not only the above sorts but many other novel and rare kinds. 60c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

COTTAGE or MAYFLOWERING TULIPS

While this family of tulips is closely related to the Darwins, yet there is a distinction between them. They flower just a little later than the Darwins and the flowers are more pointed. The Darwin, May-flowering and Breeder tulips supply the largest and most perfect flowers of any. They are all single, but the thick petals, perfect shape, and rich colorings make them the most desirable of tulips. This class is especially desirable for the South, where the early tulips do not grow tall enough to make them desirable for outdoor culture. For cut flowers nothing better can be found than these large tulips with their long stems. They live for a long time in water and retain their color. These May-flowering sorts are most valuable, because they carry "Tulip Time" into the late spring. In the following list the symbol O refers to the first of this class to bloom, while - refers to the later sorts. The length of stems is given in numerals following these symbols.

5078—BOUTON D'OR. (O 19.) In this variety can be obtained the rich golden yellow which it is impossible to get in the Darwin tulips. Flowers of medium size, perfect form, and among the first of this class to bloom. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.75 per 100.

5079—FAIRY QUEEN. (- 21.) The large flowers are of a rosy heliotrope margined in amber. A tall growing second early sort that will make a great show in any garden. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.75 per 100.

5080—GOLDEN CROWN. (- 20.) The flowers are large, of an orange yellow color, margined red, giving a most wonderful bronze effect. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.75 per 100.

5081—INGLESCOMBE PINK. (O 24.) This is the most dainty of the large tulips. Petals of a rich salmon pink, shaded down to a blue base, giving a color contrast that will please the most artistic of flower lovers. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

5082—INGLESCOMBE YELLOW. (- 21.) This variety is known as the Yellow Darwin Tulip and greatly prized for its rich golden yellow color and perfect form. It is one of the latest and should be in every garden to extend the season as long as possible. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.75 per 100.

5083—GESNERIANA SPATHULATA. (- 25.) The Gesneriana family of tulips is recognized as the finest in cultivation. They are especially adapted to planting in borders or other positions where it is desirable to have them remain and flower for several years. The flowers are of unusual size, borne on very long stems, and of a rich scarlet color with black center. For size, perfection of flower and vivid color nothing better can be had. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5084—PICOTEE. (- 21.) Large flowers are borne on long stems, stiff and erect. Blooms of ivory white, tipped a beautiful carmine. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

5085—THE FAWN. (- 21.) A rosy fawn shaded blush, giving a dainty coloring to be equalled in few flowers. 6c each; 60c dozen; \$3.75 per 100.

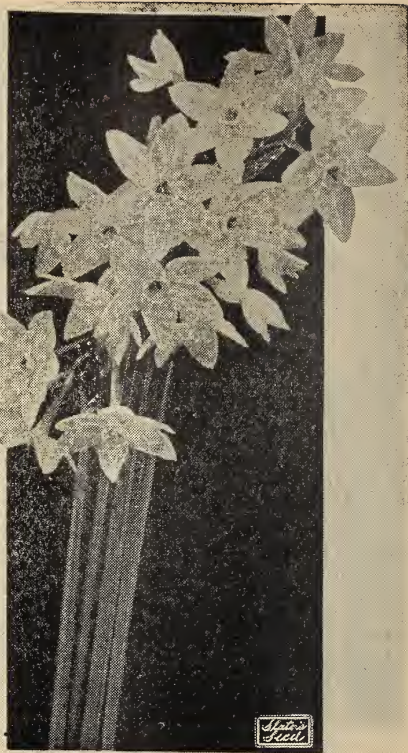
5086—PARISIAN WHITE. (- 16.) Flowers of medium size borne on shorter stems than most of the May-flowering kinds. This is a pure white flower and will make a good sort for the edge of a bed. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

For Forcing in Rocks and Water or Pots Filled With Fibre

This is by far the most popular class of narcissus because they come into bloom so quick after planting and require less care than the others. As a rule these are grown in bowls filled with pebbles to hold the bulbs in place, and then water. This is a good plan for growing them, but there is a better and more novel method. The bowls of pebbles and water are generally unsightly and but little can be done to make them attractive, while the water may be spilled on the tables, etc., at any time. The best plan for growing narcissus of this kind is to plant them in fibre. Use the Knotwood pots if you want a pot that will be attractive. Fill the pot with fibre up to the top, then give a slight pressure with the hands until this has been packed down two inches from the top of a six-inch pot or in proportion for smaller sizes. The fibre should be loose enough to readily admit the roots from the bulb, but packed enough to hold the moisture. Place seven bulbs in a six-inch pot, being certain to leave a slight space between each. Cover with more fibre and pack this until it is firm. Water thoroughly and put in a dark room for two to four weeks or longer if you do not care for the flowers so early. Bring to the light and give water as needed to keep the fibre wet. When these bloom you will find them to be much more attractive than the flowers grown in pebbles and water. For further information about fibre see front cover of this book.

5104—GIANT WHITE. This is an extra select bulb of the Paperwhite Grandiflora and will always give more flowers than the standard grade. Flowers of pure white and delicate fragrance. 12c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.00 per 100.



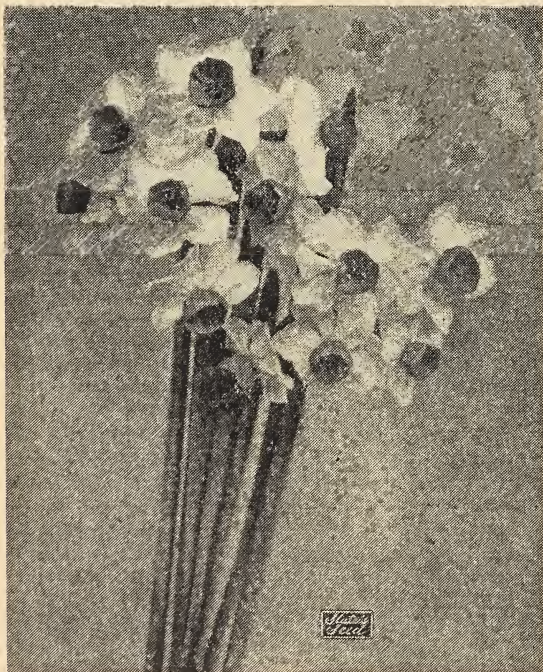
Giant White Narcissus.

5105—PAPERWHITE GRANDIFLORA. This size bulb makes a most satisfactory bloomer and will produce in about six weeks. These bulbs can be had at a very moderate price, and we would suggest to our customers that they try out a few of the Giant Whites, but take the larger quantity of these. 8c each; 80c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

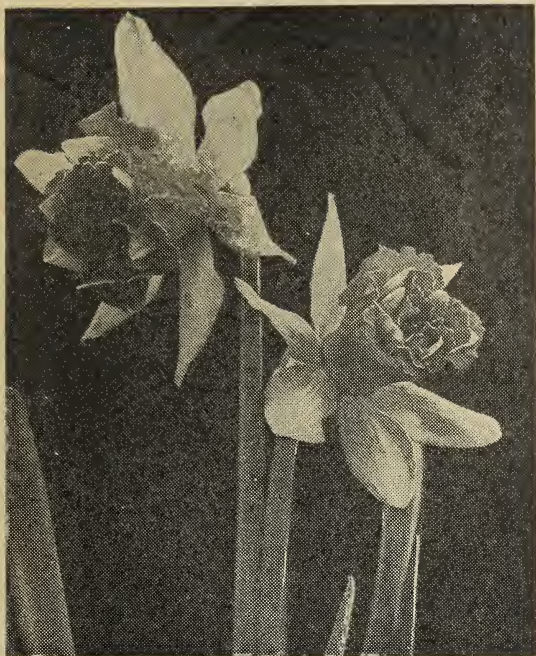
5106—RISING SUN. This is one of the most vigorous growing of all. Produces in about six weeks after planting and has large clusters of light yellow flowers with a short golden yellow cup. It can be planted in connection with the paperwhites if a variety of color is desirable. In this we offer only the large select bulbs. 15c each; \$1.60 dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

5107—DOUBLE ROMAN. This variety is especially prized for its double flowers. Can be brought into bloom in about six weeks from planting, and will add a desirable variety to the house collection. It is sometimes called the Double Sacred Lily. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

5108—CHINESE SACRED LILY or Joss Flower. We offer this year the true Chinese grown narcissus. We wish to advise our customers, however, that these bulbs require more care and experience to have them succeed than most other kinds. We purchase the best bulbs we can obtain from the largest importer operating in this country, and believe our stock to be as good as can be obtained. For those who have never grown this narcissus before, we would advise the purchase of only a limited quantity and then using the Rising Sun, which is much more reliable and gives practically the same flower. The flowers of this sort are large, creamy white petals with golden short cup. Blooms in six weeks after planting and have a delicate fragrance. 25c each; \$2.40 per dozen, postpaid.



Rising Sun Narcissus.



Double Von Sion.

Double Varieties

5109—*ALBA PLENA ODORATA*. Large, fragrant, double white flowers of the Poeticus strain. It does not admit of pot culture, but is one of the best for bedding in the garden. 5c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.25 per 100.

5110—*INCOMPARABLE*. This variety, commonly known as Butter and Eggs, makes an excellent sort for planting in pots or for bedding. Large double flowers in pale yellow shaded to deep orange. Very fragrant and one of the best doubles for cut flowers. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5111—*SILVER PHOENIX*. The largest of the double sorts, fragrant, and fine for cut flowers. May be forced in pots or planted in the garden. Flowers of a creamy white and sulphur yellow. 10c each; 90c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

5112—*ORANGE PHOENIX*. Commonly known as Eggs and Bacon. This has been a garden favorite for years, but can be forced in pots for house blooming. Full double flowers with large petals, creamy white and orange. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5113—*DOUBLE VON SION*. This is perhaps the best known of the double narcissus. Large, full double flowers of golden yellow. It forces well and makes one of the best for bedding outdoors. An excellent cut flower variety and one with such good qualities that it has become a general favorite. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Dainty Single Sorts

5114—*PHEASANT'S EYE*. A beautiful white Poeticus with spreading petals of pure white and short white cup margined scarlet. A very early bloomer, good forcer, and bedder. When planted in connection with the large trumpet sorts a most effective bed can be obtained. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

DAFFODILS or NARCISSUS

The Narcissus family embraces a wide range of forms and colors, and these when combined into large beds make the best floral effect to be had. Their uses are numerous, and in every home and garden there is some place for them to fill. What can be more charming than a large bed of varied forms and colors of these or a border of some of the more striking kinds, or a corner of the garden turned into a mass of glory by a few bulbs. One of the great features of the narcissus is that it can be planted and naturalized so that it will bloom year after year, and this does not require intensive cultivation. Any neglected corner of the yard, lawn, or woodlot can be made attractive with these flowers. Their culture is simple, requiring but a part of the care generally bestowed upon flowers. For outdoor culture, plant them in groups or rows. The soil should be rich and the bulbs planted three inches deep. Give a covering of coarse litter for winter protection. For pot culture there are many novel varieties which will produce the finest of pot flowers. These can be planted and handled like tulips.

5115—*ASPASIA*. A dainty little poetaz variety having broad petals of pure white with short cup of golden yellow. Can be forced, but especially desirable for bedding. Each bulb throws four to five flowers of good size. 10c each; 90c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

5116—*ELVIRA*. Another poetaz of unrivaled beauty, broad petals of pure white with yellow, short cup margined a bright red. Throws three to four flowers from a bulb. These and the *Aspasia* will make most attractive little groups when planted in fence corners or along a fence line or walk. 10c each; 90c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.



Pheasant's Eye.

SINGLE NARCISSUS

5117—*KING EDWARD VII.* Also known as *Almira*. A poeticus producing attractive flowers with broad white petals, short cup of orange margined scarlet. One of the finest of the poeticus narcissus and one that will be admired by all who see it. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

5118—*TYPE.* A Leedsii variety of great merit. Flowers of silvery white with lemon yellow cup produce a most pleasing effect. These will add variety and novel form to any narcissus bed. 5c each; 50c dozen; \$3.25 per 100.

5119—*CONSPICUOUS.* A variety of the Barri family noted for its free blooming habits. Makes an unusually good cut flower or a good bedder. Flowers large with broad yellow petals, short orange cup margined scarlet. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$4.25 per 100.

5120—*SIR WATKIN.* Of the *Incomparabilis* type and noted for its gigantic flowers. A most desirable sort for forcing in pots and a good cut flower. Also makes an unusual flower for outdoor culture. Flowers very large, petals sulphur with yellow cup tinted bright orange. 8c each; 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5121—*WILLIAM GOLDRING.* A novelty in the large trumpet narcissus. The flowers are large with pure white petals and large trumpet of primrose yellow. May be forced in pots or planted in the garden and will produce a most striking flower. Our supply of these bulbs is very limited, so early orders are necessary. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

5122—*KING ALFRED.* Undoubtedly the finest of the large trumpet varieties. It produces the largest flowers we have yet seen, is a vigorous grower, good bloomer and forces well. For a pot plant nothing better in narcissus can be obtained, and it is equally as good outdoors. The flowers are of immense size, large broad petals standing well out from the trumpet. Trumpet of unusual size and very long. Both petals and trumpet are of a bright golden yellow. It is a comparatively new variety and one that is sure to win a place in the admiration of every flower lover. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid. Per 100, \$12.00, not postpaid.

5123—*GOLDEN SPUR.* This is the earliest of the large trumpet sorts, and for this reason one of the best for growing in pots. It can be had in bloom by the first of the year. Flowers large and of a bright golden yellow color. These should also be planted outdoors to give early cut flowers. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5124—*BI-COLOR VICTORIA.* A standard variety of the large trumpet that is most desirable for its two colors. Petals of creamy white with large trumpet of golden yellow. Another very early sort and an excellent forcer. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

5125—*EMPEROR.* A large trumpet narcissus of pure golden yellow. It is an old variety that has won great favor as a cut flower, outdoor bedder, and forcer. It can be relied upon to produce beautiful flowers with any reasonable care and we strongly recommend it. In the South this is often called the single Jonquil, while the *Von Sion* is known as the Double Jonquil. The foliage is of a rich green and tall. Flowers of larger size than the average and pure golden yellow. 7c each; 70c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.



Emperor Narcissus.

SLATE'S NARCISSUS GARDENS

The greatest value of the narcissus is in its variety of form and color. In order to get this value there should be a complete collection planted in every garden. We offer you below such collections made up of every variety listed on this and the preceding page. Each variety will be marked so that you may know what you are planting. We do not buy mixtures from Holland where they put their surplus into mixtures, but use the straight named sorts as listed.

NC-1—*GARDEN No. 1.* This contains twenty-five bulbs, and every variety that we have is represented. One each of the seventeen varieties will cost you \$1.50, and we will mail this collection of twenty-five bulbs to you for \$1.75.

NC-2—*GARDEN No. 2.* This contains fifty bulbs and a complete assortment of varieties. Postpaid for \$3.00.

NC-3—*GARDEN No. 3.* This contains one hundred bulbs covering each of the seventeen varieties listed. Some of the bulbs going into this collection are of immense size, therefore it will be hard to pack for the mails. We offer it for \$5.00 and purchaser pays express charges. If it is desirable to have it sent by mail to places within the second, or third zone, we will quote postage upon application.

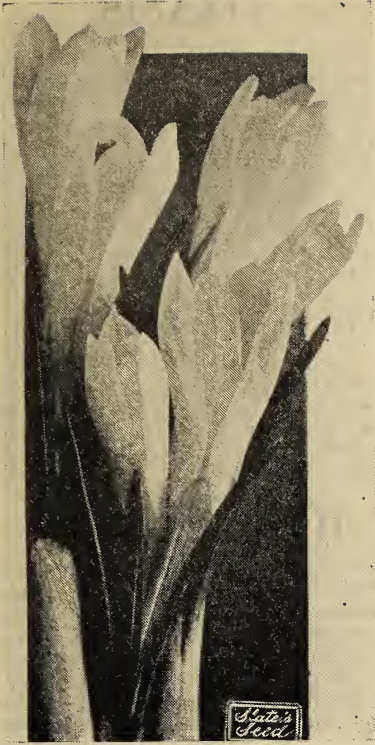
Order your Narcissus Gardens early before any of the varieties are sold out, else we may have to give you a smaller assortment.

FREESIA

For abundance of blooms, fragrance and beauty, no flower can excel the Freesia, and by following a few simple rules anyone can produce them. It is especially desirable for a pot plant, but can be grown just as well outdoors. For outdoor culture, plant the bulbs after the weather gets cool but before hard freezes, in a rich soil. Set them two inches apart and two inches deep. Give a covering of coarse litter or manure for winter protection. For pot culture, always grow in fibre. Fibre prevents over watering by allowing all excess water to readily pass out of the pot, but at the same time it prevents drying out by retaining moisture for many times as long as soil would do under the same conditions. Plant six bulbs to each five-inch pot, cover with one inch of fibre, water and keep in a light cool place. Freesia do not like to be forced too hard, and to take them into a very warm room will do them great harm. A temperature of 60 degrees will produce them readily and prevent their diseasing. Use practically no fertilizer. Water when the fibre or soil is dry, but do not keep it wet. Bulbs are ready in August and if planted early will give blooms for the Christmas holidays. Customers desiring their freesia bulbs early should state so on their order, so that we will not hold them until the Dutch stock is ready.

5128—IMPROVED PURITY. This is perhaps the largest and most fragrant of all. Foliage grows about two feet tall. Flowers of large size are borne on long stems in fives. Blossoms when first opening show a trace of golden yellow and a darker marking, but this gradually disappears until they are pure white. We offer select bulbs one-half inch and larger. 5c each; 45c dozen; \$3.00 per 100, postpaid.

5129—GENERAL PERSHING. This we consider the only colored freesia worthy of cultivation. It is a vigorous grower, good bloomer, and the flowers are of a most beautiful coloring. The blossoms have a lavender pink ground with the trace of yellow usually found in the Purity. This coloring gives a bronze effect. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$6.00 per 100, postpaid.



Crocus, King of Whites.

CROCUS

These dainty harbingers of spring have a variety of uses and their culture is so simple that anyone may produce beautiful blossoms. Planted outdoors they are among the first flowers to bloom in the spring, and when placed about in small groups over the lawn they give a variety of color against the green background of grass. For outdoor culture, just dig a small hole and place the bulb two inches below the surface. For pots they are highly desirable. They produce a rich profusion and require but little care.

Fibre makes one of the best and most novel methods of growing crocus in pots. Fill the pot to the top with fibre, set four bulbs in each five-inch bulb pan or shallow pot. Then place more fibre on top of them and give a slight pressure with the hands until the bulbs settle down to an inch below the top of the pot. The covering of fibre should be one inch and the pot after being planted should have the fibre firm enough to prevent the finger being stuck down in it without great effort. Water thoroughly and place in a dark room for four weeks. Then bring to the light and keep moist and moderately warm. The bulbs offered by us are strictly first size, which will throw from four to five shoots each.

Prices postpaid: 5c each; 35c doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

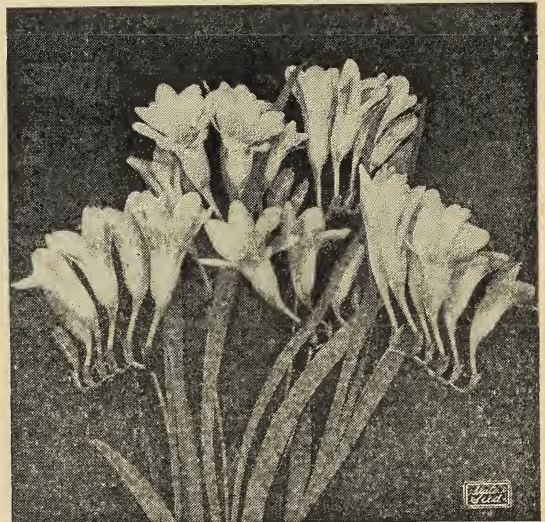
5098—BARON VON BRUNOW. Large flower of light purple.

5099—LORD PALMERSTON. Rich deep purple.

5100—KING OF WHITES. Pure white.

5101—ALBION. Beautiful purple flower with white stripe.

5102—MAMMOTH YELLOW. Large flower of rich golden yellow.



Freesia, Improved Purity.

JONQUILS

These are the true Sweet Scented Jonquils which throw a small yellow flower very early in the spring. They have been a garden favorite for ages, but if recent years their popularity has increased. Especially desirable as a narrow border for a bed of the large trumpet or poetaz narcissi or as edging for walks and beds of other flowers. They require but little room and their fragrant blossoms make most desirable cut flowers. Plant at any time before the ground freezes in light rich soil. Set bulbs one inch apart and cover two inches deep. The bulbs of these are never large, but are generally about one-half inch in diameter.

Prices postpaid: 5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

5126—*SINGLE CAMPERNEL REGULOSUS*.
Fragrant single flowers.

5127—*DOUBLE CAMPERNEL REGULOSUS*.
Flowers double fragrant.

PLANT PEONIES

For Early Spring Blossoms

Few flowers can rival in beauty the Peony, and its blossoms come at a season which makes them most welcome. They begin to bloom in May and often last well into June. They are perennials and once planted will require but little care to keep them producing. Set roots in the fall from September until the ground freezes. The soil should be very rich and dug deep. Cover each root with two or three inches of soil. Roots planted this fall should flower next spring and every year thereafter. Every five years the roots should be taken up, divided, and reset. We offer these in the following colors from select varieties:

	Prices postpaid:	Each.	6 for
5146—Red		\$.35	\$1.75
5147—White .....		.35	1.75
5148—Pink .....		.35	1.75

CALLA LILIES

These make pot flowers of the easiest culture. Pot in good rich soil as soon as received and give plenty of light and water. They will bloom in a short time and last for many months. Liquid manure applied every two weeks after they begin to bloom will aid them to give more flowers.

5144—*CALLA GODFREY*. The white ever-blooming calla. It makes one of the most satisfactory for pot culture. Blooms not so large as others, but continue for a long time. These bulbs are smaller than those of most callas, but this does not affect their blooming qualities. Ready in September. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen, postpaid.

5145—*CALLA ELLIOTIANA*. Large golden yellow flowers produced in profusion. This planted in connection with the white varieties makes a most pleasing effect, or when planted alone its rich color always charms. Ready in September. Price, 50c each; 6 for \$2.70, postpaid.

5149—*CALLA AETHIOPICA*. The largest of the white callas and an excellent variety for forcing. Ready in September. Price, 20c each; \$2.00 dozen, postpaid.

OXALIS

This is a flower of easy culture that makes one of the best pot bloomers, beginning to bloom early in the spring and giving a rich profusion of color for a long time. If forced, they may be had in bloom very early. Plant about six bulbs to a six-inch pot in a light rich soil, covering the bulbs about one inch. The pot may be kept in the light or placed in a dark cellar for a month or two after planting. When the plants begin to grow, give water freely and place on a sunny window. We offer the following colors from the Grand Duchesse strain:

GRAND DUCHESSE OXALIS. Postpaid.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
5130—White	\$.05	\$.50	\$3.50
5131—Pink .....	.05	.50	3.50
5132—Lavender .....	.05	.50	3.50
5133—Yellow .....	.05	.50	3.50
5134—Above colors, mixed	—	.50	3.50

HARDY LILIES

The tall, stately lilies with their mass of blooms have a charm to be obtained in no other flower. Planted along the border in the open garden, they will bloom next spring and give a most pleasing effect. Forced in pots, they will prove a fragrant reminder of the approach of spring. For garden culture, dig the soil deep and make it rich with well-rotted manure. Plant the bulbs at any time before the ground freezes and set them from four to six inches deep and 18 to 24 inches apart.

5136—*LILIUM HARRISII*. This is known as the Bermuda Easter Lily, and when planted in October or November can be forced for Easter. Flowers of pure white are borne three or four to a plant. Stems outdoors generally measure 30 inches, but forced will not be quite so long. Very fragrant. Bulbs ready in September. Price, 60c each; 6 for \$3.00, postpaid.

5135—*LILIUM CANDIDUM*. Also known as Annunciation or Madonna Lily. This pure white lily makes one of the best for bedding in the garden. Large fragrant flowers are borne on stems three feet long, blooming May and June. It is perfectly hardy and once planted will be a source of pleasure for years. Bulbs ready in September. Price, 50c each; 6 for \$2.75, postpaid.

5137—*LILIUM AURATUM* or *Gold Banded Lily of Japan*. Flowers of ivory white, spotted with yellow and crimson with a band of golden yellow in the center of each. Produced on stems of about four feet, blooming in July and August. Perfectly hardy and especially desirable for garden culture. Bulbs ready in November. Price, 35c each; 6 for \$1.80; \$25.00 per 100, postpaid.

5139—*LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO*. Double Tiger Lily. The large flowers of orange red, spotted with black, make a wonderful show of color in any garden. Stems average four feet, blooming July and August. Bulbs ready in November. Price, 35c each; 6 for \$1.80; \$25 per 100.

5138—*LILIUM LONGIFOLIUM FORMOSUM*. Plants stand about three feet in the open and produce very large trumpet shaped flowers of white, blooming June and July. It is also one of the best of lilies for forcing in pots, being a favorite with the florists for winter blooming. Bulbs ready in November. Price, 50c each; 6 for \$2.75, postpaid.

SLATE'S HARDY PLANTS

The Flowers Grandmother Loved to Grow

These perennial plants set out this fall will flower next spring and continue for years to come. They supply the most beautiful of all flowers and relieve you of the necessity for planting seed each year. Perennials require but little care after they are once established, and every person having a few feet of land can afford to grow them. The plants quoted are strong field-grown stock. They have all flowered once and will give quick results. The soil in which you set them should be dug deep and made rich with pulverized sheep manure. These plants can be set out at any time from September 1st to the first hard freeze. The following list covers the most popular flowers, but if you wish items not listed, write us for prices.

PLANT SHIPMENTS. The prices quoted are all delivered with the exception of the price per 100. For bulk orders of this kind Express is the proper manner of shipping and the purchaser pays the charges. Shipments to the North and Central West will be made direct from the nursery in Michigan. Far Southern business will be shipped from our store unless it is necessary for us to have the plants shipped direct to save delay. Our customers will please remember that plants cannot be taken up and kept in stock like seeds, and there is necessarily more time required to fill these orders. We shall do our best to render you quick service, but remember that Nature has placed certain limitations upon us.

ACHILLEA (Millfoil or Yarrow).

The Pearl. Fine cut flower. Pure white double blossoms all summer. 30 inches high. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Millefolium Roseum. Heads of soft rose flowers. 2 feet high. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

ANTHEMIS (Hardy Marquerite). Beautiful daisy-like flowers of clear yellow. Fine for cutting. 2 feet high. Blooms June to October. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Long-spurred hybrids of all colors. Fine for borders or rock garden or cut-flowers. 3 feet high. Blooms May and June. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisy). A perfectly hardy plant 5 feet high, blooming September and October. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

BOLTONIA (Asteroides). Strong growing aster-like flowers, blooming August and September. 5 ft. high. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

BUDDLEYA (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac). One of the most admired shrubs. Lovely light blue flowers radiating a delightful perfume of spring-lilac. Ideal for cut-flowers and other floral arrangements. 5 feet high. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell). Largest and most beautiful family of border-plants. Very free flowering and easy growing. 2 feet high. Blooms in June. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Hardy October Rose). The development of the Hardy Chrysanthemum has made it possible to have color, life and beauty in the garden when the other hardy plants have passed. Fine for cut-flowers.

Large-Flowering Varieties. Separate colors, red, pink, white, yellow and purple. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley). 35c each; \$3.00 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed). The flowers are a golden rich yellow of slender graceful form, making them an excellent cut-flower. 2 feet high. Blooms all summer. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen; \$16.00 per 100.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). It is almost impossible to convey anything like an adequate description of the improved Delphiniums. Their greatest charm lies in the wonderful stateliness of growth, and the rich colors and tints of their striking flowers. Nothing in blue can compare with Delphiniums, and for their value in hardy borders they are unsurpassed.

Light Blue (Belladonna). 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Dark Blue (Bellamosa or Formosum). 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William). Certainly one of the most popular old-fashioned garden plants. Their freedom of blooming, striking colors and pleasing fragrance made them the favorite of all lovers of hardy flowers. Fine for cutting. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen; \$16.00 per 100.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Hardy Pink). Dainty fringed flowers of mixed colors. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

GAILLARDIA. The most glorious of our true "old fashioned flowers." Flowering constantly from June till October in many rich and brilliant colors of orange, crimson and red. Unexcelled as a cut-flower. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

GYPHOPHILLA (Baby's Breath). Masses of minute flowers produced throughout the summer; very fine for cutting and drying. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower). Their rich golden color and full-formed growth make them wonderfully effective in the hardy border. 6 feet high. Blooms August and September. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.



Delphinium.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower). In general it is like the *Helianthus*, of dwarf habit, but also very valuable for cutting. 3 feet high. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily). Lily-like flowers with very ornamental foliage; color pure yellow. 3 feet high. Blooms June and July. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

HIBISCUS (Mallow). Very robust growing plant, having large flowers of rich shades of red, pink and white. Height 6 feet. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

HOLLYHOCKS. The finest strains, double or single mixed varieties. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris). The usefulness of this member of the Iris family is so well known and appreciated that we need not write much about it. There is hardly a hardy plant that can be used with more success than the German Iris, especially for solid Iris borders, beds and cut-flower purposes. Iris may be had in bloom from the early part of May till the end of August.

We supply Iris in separate varieties of the best colors and qualities. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kaempferi). The Japanese Iris is the most showy and strikingly beautiful of all the large family of Iris. Very few flowers, the orchid not being excepted, surpass this unique flower in size and gorgeousness and variety of color, which ranges from snow-white to the deepest purple, striped and variegated in the greatest profusion of coloring.

Mixed, all colors. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not). Beautiful small blue flowers. Through planting in a moist shady place the flowering period may be much prolonged. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

PHLOX. Beauty and usefulness bring these hardy border plants among those of greatest importance. For massing they are very effective, and their great varieties of colors add a brilliancy to the landscape. Their flowering season begins in July, and when the past bloom spikes are removed, the blooming period may be prolonged until fall. We can supply Phlox in separate colors, white, pink, lavender, purple, red, white with crimson eye, salmon. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI (Chinese Lantern Plant). It is not unusual at Xmas time and many other occasions to be short of proper decorating material. We are, therefore, adding to our list this wonderful hardy plant, which is a very strong grower and throws up numerous stems two feet in height, on which are borne a large fruit enclosed in a brilliant scarlet colored bladder-like calyx, which makes an excellent subject for any kind of decorating, especially Christmas. The plant is of easy culture and when planted in the fall or spring they will bear their fruit the following fall, when it can be gathered and kept in a dry place until you are ready to use them. Do not delay in getting some of these set out. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead or American Heather). One of the prettiest hardy perennials, gaining in popularity as it becomes better known. It forms dense bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing freely during the summer months, spikes of delicious pink tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$12.00 per 100.



Sweet William.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower). Blue bell-shaped flowers on graceful slender stems. Desirable for cutting. 2 feet high. Blooms June and October. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). An attractive little plant suitable for the border and fine for cutting. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow). An old favorite in the "old fashioned garden"; fine for cutting. 5 feet high. Blooms July and September. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

SHASTA DAISY. A much improved hardy daisy, bearing a great profusion of large white flowers from early summer until late in the fall. Fine for cut-flowers. 2 to 2½ feet high. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker). A beautiful late-flowering plant, having handsome reed-like foliage. Flowers are of a rich orange-scarlet color. 3 feet high. Blooms September and November. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

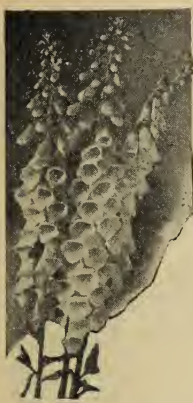
VERONICA (Speedwell). One of the finest autumn blue flowers; handsome heads of rich violet blue. 2 feet high. Blooms July and August. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

SLATE'S COLLECTION OF HARDY PERENNIALS

This collection is designed to fill those vacant corners of the yard or garden at a small cost, and to aid those who do not know perennials in making these small plantings out of the best varieties. They are all easy to grow and require but little care. These collections make excellent presents for wife, mother, daughter, or sweetheart, and will prove a lasting remembrance. Each collection contains one plant each of the following:

Shasta Daisy	Larkspur
Sweet William	Gaillardia
Columbine	Iris
Phlox	Coreopsis
Chrysanthemum	Physostegia

\$2.00 each; 2 for \$3.75; 3 for \$5.50, postpaid.



SOW THESE FLOWER SEED THIS FALL

The greatest success with flowers is obtained by following nature's own method. The first heavy frost of autumn causes flowers to drop the mature seed to the ground. Later leaves fall to form winter protection. Thus the hardy flowers should be treated. Sow in the late autumn after the ground has become cold and give a covering of litter or manure. The seed will remain dormant throughout the winter and spring up to give early blossoms the following year. So many perennials and biennials do not make their best blossoms until the second year if planted in the spring, but by sowing the seed this fall a year has been gained in their development. The list given on this and the following pages includes the flowers which do best sowed in the fall. In this list will be found many pot plants. Seed of these may be started as early as possible, the plants potted, and kept in the house for winter and early spring flowering. All flower seed quoted postpaid.

HARDY ANNUALS

1001—*ABUTILION MIXED*. Also known as Bell Flower or Flowering Maple. Plants large with bell-shaped flowers. Good pot plant. Pkt. 15c; two for 25c.

Alyssum

Fine for borders and edges or masses. Of spreading growth and blooms over long period.

	Pkt.	6 for
1005— <i>Little Gem</i> , White.....	.05	.20
1006— <i>Maritimum</i> , White Sweet.....	.05	.20
1007— <i>Lilac Queen</i> , Lilac.....	.10	.45

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

One of the best cut-flowers and makes showy beds, borders, or masses. Good pot plant.

	Pkt.	6 for
1011— <i>Dwarf Mixed</i> , all colors, 12 in.....	.10	.45
1012— <i>Half Dwarf Mixed</i> , 18 in.....	.10	.45
1020— <i>Tall Mixed</i> , 24 to 30 in.....	.10	.45
1051— <i>ASTERS</i> , Home Garden Mixture.....	.10	.45
1060— <i>BRACHYCOME</i> , Swan River Daisy, Mixed.....	.10	.45

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

These make the most desirable of pot plants for winter. Hardy, easy to grow, and give flowers in shades of yellow.

	Pkt.	6 for
1062—All kinds mixed.....	.05	.20
1063— <i>Orange King</i> , Double Golden.....	.05	.20
1064— <i>Lemon Queen</i> , Double Lemon.....	.05	.20
1065— <i>CALLIOPSIS</i> , Dwarf Golden Ray.....	.05	.20
1067— <i>CANDYTUFT</i> (Iberis) mixed.....	.05	.20
1086— <i>CENTAUREA CYANUS</i> , Double Mixed.....	.05	.20
1090— <i>CHERIANTHUS</i> (Wallflower) Mixed.....	.05	.20

Chrysanthemum

Seed may be sown outdoors in the South for early flowers next summer, or may be used as a pot plant.

	Pkt.	6 for
1092—Single Mixed.....	.05	.20
1094—Double White.....	.05	.20
1095—Double Yellow.....	.05	.20

Dianthus (Pinks)

Finest of bedding and massing plants. Sow seed outdoors this fall for next spring flowers.

	Pkt.	6 for
1126— <i>Double Chinese</i> , Mixed.....	.05	.20
1127— <i>Single Chinese</i> , Mixed.....	.05	.20
1128— <i>Double Hedderwigii</i> , Mixed.....	.10	.45
1129— <i>Double Mourning Cloak</i> , Mahogany and White.....	.10	.45
1130— <i>Double Fireball</i> , Deep red.....	.10	.45
1131— <i>Double Alba</i> , White.....	.10	.45
1132— <i>Single Hedderwigii</i> , Mixed.....	.05	.20
1140— <i>GAILLARDIA</i> , Lorientzienna, Double, Mixed.....	.10	.45
1152— <i>GYPSOPHILA</i> , Baby's Breath, White.....	.05	.20
1158— <i>HOLLYHOCKS</i> , Single Annual, Mixed.....	.05	.20
1159— <i>HOLLYHOCKS</i> , Double Annual, Mixed.....	.10	.45
1168— <i>ICE PLANT</i> . Fine for pots.....	.10	.45
1169— <i>JERUSALEM CHERRY</i> , for pots.....	.10	.45
1172— <i>LANTANA</i> , Mixed. Fine for pots.....	.10	.45

Larkspur (Delphinium)

A favorite old hardy garden flower. It makes excellent backgrounds, tall borders for drives and paths, and the dwarf sorts make good borders for small beds. Sow now for spring blooms.

	Pkt.	6 for
1173—Tall Double, Mixed.....	.05	.20
1174—Tall Double, White.....	.05	.20
1175—Tall Double, Light Blue.....	.05	.20
1176—Tall Double, Purple.....	.05	.20
1177—Tall Double, Pink.....	.05	.20
1178—Tall Double, Carmine.....	.05	.20
1179—Dwarf Double Rocket, Mixed.....	.05	.20

Mignonette

Seed may be sown now for spring blooming, or may be started early for pot plants for winter.

	Pkt.	6 for
1187— <i>Goliath</i> , Bright Red.....	.10	.45
1188— <i>Golden Queen</i> , Yellow.....	.10	.45
1189— <i>Goliath White</i> , White.....	.10	.45
1186—Mixed.....	.10	.45

Pansy

Seed started this fall in covered frames will make plants for early blooms next spring. All of our Pansy seed come from a select giant flowering strain.

	Pkt.	6 for
1217— <i>Giant Trimardeau</i> , Mixed.....	.15	.75
1218— <i>King of the Blacks</i> , Blue Black.....	.15	.75
1219— <i>Giant Yellow with Blackeye</i>.....	.15	.75
1220— <i>Peacock</i> , Violet Blue.....	.15	.75
1221— <i>Royal Purple</i> , rich coloring.....	.15	.75
1223— <i>Giant Striped</i>.....	.15	.75
1224— <i>Tufted Pansies</i> or <i>Violas</i> , Mixed.....	.15	.75
1225— <i>PETUNIA</i> , Dwarf Single Mixed.....	.10	.45
1236— <i>PHLOX DRUMMONDI</i> , Dwarf Mixed.....	.15	.75

Poppy

These should be sown this fall to produce flowers next summer. They are hardy and do much better when sown in the fall.

	Pkt.	6 for
1244— <i>Single Shirley</i> , Mixed.....	.05	.20
1245— <i>American Legion</i> , New Scarlet.....	.15	.75
1246— <i>Glacium</i> , Scarlet Tulip Poppy.....	.10	.45
1247— <i>Mikado</i> , Double Crimson Scarlet.....	.05	.20
1248— <i>Ryburg Hybrids</i> , Mixed, Double.....	.10	.45
1249— <i>Double Carnation Flowered</i> , Mixed.....	.05	.20
1250— <i>Double Peony Flowered</i> , Mixed.....	.05	.20
1251— <i>Double Scarlet</i>.....	.10	.45

Primula (Primrose)

There are few pot plants of such easy culture as the Primrose, and few of them give such a profusion of blooms. Sow early and pot for winter blooming in the house.

	Pkt.	6 for
1255— <i>Chinensis</i> , Mixed. Beautiful foliage.....	.25	
1256— <i>Abconica</i> , Mixed. Everblooming primula.....	.25	
1264— <i>SCABIOSA</i> , Large Double Mixed.....	.05	.20
1267— <i>STOCKS</i> , Dwarf German Ten Weeks, Mixed.....	.10	.45
1293— <i>SWEET WILLIAM</i> , Single Annual Mixed.....	.10	.45

Verbena

Everyone knows this favorite flower and knows that it makes one of the best of pot plants. Seed may also be put outdoors in fall for early spring blooms.

	Pkt.	6 for
1297— <i>Mammoth White</i>.....	.10	.45
1299— <i>Mammoth Yellow</i>.....	.10	.45
1300— <i>Mammoth Blue</i>.....	.10	.45
1301— <i>Defiance</i> , Red.....	.10	.45
1296—Mixed.....	.10	.45
1305— <i>ZINNIA</i> , Giant Double Mixed.....	.10	.45

1291—*PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS MIXED* (Lathyrus). These once sowed will last almost forever and come into bloom year after year. The colors are white, pink, and reddish purple. The flowers are of large size and last longer than those of the sweet pea, but they do not have the sweet scent of the sweet pea. The vines are vigorous and attain a height of about eight feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

HARDY PERENNIALS

1008— <i>ALYSSUM</i> , Saxatile, Yellow.....	.10	.45
1021— <i>AQUILEGIA</i> , Columbine, Mixed.....	.10	.45
1059— <i>BELLIS</i> , Double English Daisy Mixed.....	.15	.75
1066— <i>COREOPSIS</i> , Lanceolata Grandiflora.....	.05	.20
1074— <i>CAMPANULA</i> , Single Mixed.....	.05	.20
1075— <i>CAMPANULA</i> , Double Mixed.....	.10	.45

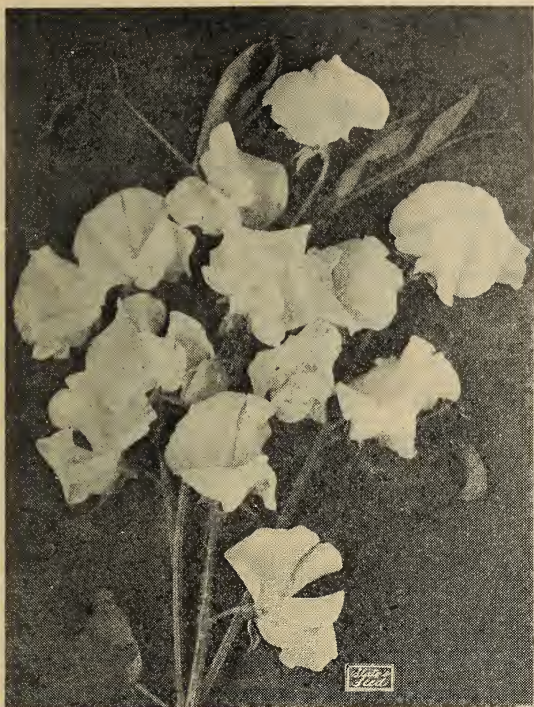
Carnations

The varieties offered are especially desirable for pot plants.

	Pkt.	6 for
1078— <i>Border Mixed</i>.....	.15	.75
1079— <i>Chabaud Everblooming</i>.....	.15	.75
1080— <i>Double Picotee</i>.....	.25	—
1089— <i>CENTAUREA</i> , Gymnocarpa, Dusty Miller.....	.05	.20
1109— <i>COLEUS</i> , Hybrids Mixed.....	.20	1.00
1133— <i>DIGITALIS</i> , Foxglove Mixed.....	.10	.45
1142— <i>GERANIUM</i> , Zonale Mixed.....	.15	.75
1154— <i>HELIOTROPE</i> , Mixed. Fine pot plant.....	.15	.75
1160— <i>HOLLYHOCKS</i> , Alleghaney Double Mixed.....	.15	.75
1161— <i>HOLLYHOCKS</i> , Chaters Double Mixed.....	.15	.75
1180— <i>DELPHINIUM</i> , Belladonna.....	.20	1.00
1198— <i>MYOSOTIS</i> , Alpestris Blue.....	.10	.45
1243— <i>PHLOX DECUSSATA</i> , Dwarf Mixed.....	.20	1.00
1252— <i>POPPY</i> , Oriental.....	.10	.45
1253— <i>POPPY</i> , Iceland Mixed.....	.15	.75
1257— <i>PYRETHRUM</i> , Roseum Mixed.....	.15	.75
1266— <i>SHASTA DAISY</i> , Leuconthemum, White.....	.15	.75
1292— <i>SWEET WILLIAM</i> , Double Mixed.....	.10	.45
1302— <i>VINCA</i> , Periwinkle Mixed.....	.15	.75



Phlox.



Improved Snowstorm Sweet Peas.

Early Flowering Spencers

1275—*IMPROVED SNOWSTORM*. White, vigorous grower with enormous flowers borne in fours on very long stems. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

1276—*ENCHANTRESS*. A bright rose-pink which deepens towards edges of standards and wings. Large well waved flowers carried on strong stems. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

1277—*EARLY KING*. The flowers are of perfect form and average fully two inches in diameter. Bright crimson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

1278—*BLUE JACKET*. A rich dark navy-blue self, extremely free flowering and usually produced in fours. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

1274—*SELECT EARLY FLOWERING MIXED*. Composed of the finest of the named varieties bearing all of the above colors and many intermediate shades. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.25, postpaid.

Summer Flowering Spencers

1280—*KING WHITE*. A gigantic free flowering white variety noted for the purity of its white blossoms. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1281—*HERCULES*. A magnificent soft rose-pink self bearing flowers of over two inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1282—*MAVIS*. Soft rich rose-pink on white ground. Vigorous free flowering and a most desirable sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

SLATE'S SWEET PEAS

The Sweet Pea is the most popular of all annual flowers, and it is of such easy culture that even the inexperienced may expect wonderful results from them. In the list below the Early Flowering give the first blossoms, and in all cases should be used for indoor plantings. The Summer Flowering Spencers and Superb Mixed are the standard sorts for fall sowing outdoors. The Eckfords bloom in

In the South fall planting of Sweet Peas is necessary in order to get perfect blooms, and even in the North it is desirable, because the blooming period is advanced and lasts longer. The time for sowing is in the late autumn just before freezing weather comes. Dig the soil deep and chop it into good working condition. Lay off rows 30 inches apart, and along the line of these rows open trenches 8 inches deep. Cover the bottom of the trench with 3 inches of fine manure, on top of this 2 inches of soil, sow the seed in a thick drill, and cover with light soil enough to fill the trench. A covering of boards, straw, or manure should then be given as protection. In the spring when the young plants appear, remove the covering unless it is manure and begin cultivation. Thin plants to stand 4 inches apart, and support vines with wire, trellis, or brush.

1283—*BARBARA*. Finest of the salmon colored sorts, giving a profusion of richly colored blooms, but should be grown in partly shaded location to preserve its color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1284—*WARRIOR*. The richest of the dark shades are to be found in this variety. Reddish maroon flushed with bronze. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1285—*LOYALTY*. Large flowers of violet blue flake on white ground give a most desirable contrast to this variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1286—*THE PRESIDENT*. Vigorous grower, producing large orange-scarlet flowers in profusion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1287—*VERMILION BRILLIANT*. Both standards and wings are of intense scarlet, giving a most brilliant effect. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1288—*ORCHID*. A rich lavender tone found only in the Orchids. Very large flowering. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1289—*WEDGWOOD*. A fine light blue of good substance. Dark enough to make a good show and yet light enough to be dainty. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1279—*SUPERB SPENCERS MIXED*. An extra select mixture of the finest of the summer flowering Spencers. It contains all colors, shades, and many novel markings. For a full color range nothing more desirable can be obtained. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

1290—*SELECT ECKFORDS MIXED*. The Eckfords are popular large flowering sweet peas, and this mixture is composed of the finest named varieties mixed to give a full color range. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

VEGETABLES

Plant Now for Winter and Early Spring

No gardener should cease his efforts upon the approach of winter. In fact, now is the time to reap the greatest value from a garden. Hardy crops of greens, such as Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach, and Turnips can be sowed very late in the autumn and made to produce well into the winter. The root crops, such as Beet, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Radish, and Turnips, can be planted now and kept in a cellar for use during the entire winter. During the winter months the human body demands some green food and perfect health cannot be retained without it. To purchase such greens during winter is very expensive and needless. Nature has provided vegetables adapted to supplying this need, and it now but remains for man to take advantage of nature's provision. All of the vegetables in the list below may be used, but certain of them are adapted to certain sections only for winter culture. For instance, peas for early spring use can be planted in the South in November, and they will remain in the ground all winter and produce an early crop next spring. Full descriptions, cultural directions, etc., may be obtained by referring to our spring catalog. If you do not have a copy, write for one.



Dwarf Curled Norfolk Kale.

Bush Snap Beans

Plant until seven weeks before first hard frost is due.

	Postpaid.	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
1— <i>Earliest Red Valentine</i> . Very early .....		.10	.20	.35
2— <i>Hopkins Improved Red Valentine</i> .....		.10	.20	.35
3— <i>Bountiful</i> . Extra early flat pod .....		.10	.20	.35
4— <i>Long Yellow Six Weeks</i> . Green pod flat .....		.10	.20	.35
5— <i>Stringless Green Pod</i> . Second early, but one of the best .....		.10	.20	.35
7— <i>Longfellow</i> . Splendid round pod for late planting .....		.10	.20	.35
16— <i>Curries Rust Proof Wax</i> . The best early wax snap .....		.10	.20	.35

Garden Corn

Plant these varieties 75 days before frost.

	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
40— <i>Adams Extra Early</i> .....	.10	—	.25
41— <i>Adams Early</i> .....	.10	—	.25
44— <i>Golden Bantam</i> .....	.10	—	.35

Garden Peas

60— <i>Suttons Excelsior</i> . Early wrinkled dwarf .....	.10	.20	.35
61— <i>Notts Excelsior</i> . Early wrinkled dwarf .....	.10	.20	.35
63— <i>McLean's Little Gem</i> . Early wrinkled dwarf .....	.10	.20	.35
66— <i>Slate's Extra Early</i> . Round seed, hardy sort .....	.10	.20	.35
67— <i>First and Best</i> . Standard sort for late and early use .....	.10	.20	.35
70— <i>Earliest of All or Alaska</i> . Round seed, early .....	.10	.20	.35
74— <i>Telephone</i> . Tall wrinkled for late fall use .....	.10	.25	.40
75— <i>Champion of England</i> . Tall wrinkled late .....	.10	.25	.40

Asparagus

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
102— <i>Palmetto</i> .....	.05	.10	.25

Beets

Sow now for storing for winter or leave in the ground.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
104— <i>Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
105— <i>Improved Early Blood Turnip</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
106— <i>Slate's Early Eclipse</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
107— <i>Detroit Dark Red</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
108— <i>Crimson Globe</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
109— <i>Crosbys Egyptian</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
110— <i>Long Smooth Blood</i> .....	.05	.10	.25
112— <i>Lucullus, Swiss Chard</i> . Makes excellent greens .....	.05	.10	.30

Brussels Sprouts

	Postpaid.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
121— <i>Dwarf Improved</i> .....		.05	.30	1.00

Cabbage

Sow in October for early spring cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
125— <i>Early Jersey Wakefield</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
126— <i>Charleston Wakefield</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
127— <i>Copenhagen Market</i> .....	.05	.30	.90	2.75
128— <i>Early Summer</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
130— <i>Early Drumhead</i> .....	.05	.25	.60	2.00
131— <i>Early Flat Dutch</i> .....	.05	.25	.60	2.00
132— <i>Early Winnigstadt</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
133— <i>Slate's All Head Early</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
134— <i>Burpee's Surehead</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
135— <i>Henderson's Succession</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
136— <i>Slate's Late Drumhead</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
137— <i>Late Flat Dutch</i> .....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
139— <i>Short Stem Danish Ball Head</i> .....	.05	.30	1.00	2.90
141— <i>Pe-Tsai Kinshui, Chinese Cabbage</i> .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.00

Carrot

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
145— <i>Danvers Half Long</i>.....	.05	.10	.30	
146— <i>Chantenay</i>.....	.05	.10	.30	
147— <i>Improved Long Orange</i>05	.10	.30	
148— <i>Oxheart</i>05	.10	.30	

Cauliflower

150— <i>Early Snowball</i>25	1.50	5.00	
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Collards

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
156— <i>True Georgia</i>05	.10	.25	.75
157— <i>North Carolina Short Stem</i>05	.10	.25	.85

Endive

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
177— <i>Broad Leaf Batavian</i>.....	.05	.15	.45	

Kale

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
188— <i>Dwarf Curled Scotch</i> or Norfolk.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
189— <i>Dwarf Curled Siberian</i>.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

Kohl Rabi

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
190— <i>Early White Vienna</i>05	.25	.75	

Leek

191— <i>American Flag</i>05	.25	.75	
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Lettuce

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
195— <i>Big Boston</i> . Heading.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
196— <i>Hanson</i> . Heading.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
201— <i>Prize Head Early</i> . Curled.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
202— <i>Early Curled Simpson</i> . Curled.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

Mustard

203— <i>Southern Giant Curled</i> . Ruffled.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
204— <i>Elephant Ear</i> . Smooth.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Onion Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
245— <i>White Silverskin</i>.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
246— <i>Prizetaker</i>.....	.05	.20	.60	1.90
247— <i>Yellow Globe Danvers</i>.....	.05	.20	.60	1.90
248— <i>Large Red Wethersfield</i>.....	.05	.20	.60	1.90
252— <i>White Bermuda</i>.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25

Onion Sets

See price list enclosed in this book.

Parsley

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
261— <i>Double Moss Curled</i>.....	.05	.10	.25	
262— <i>Plain</i>.....	.05	.10	.25	

Radish

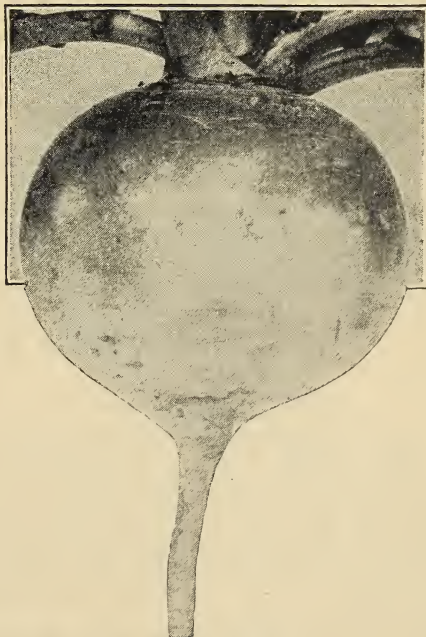
281— <i>Scarlet Button</i>.....	.05	.10	.30	
282— <i>Scarlet Turnip</i> . Scarlet with white tip.....	.05	.10	.30	
283— <i>White Turnip</i> . Solid white.....	.05	.10	.30	
284— <i>Long White Icicle</i>.....	.05	.10	.30	
285— <i>Brightest Long Scarlet</i>.....	.05	.10	.30	
286— <i>French Breakfast</i>.....	.05	.10	.30	

Spinach

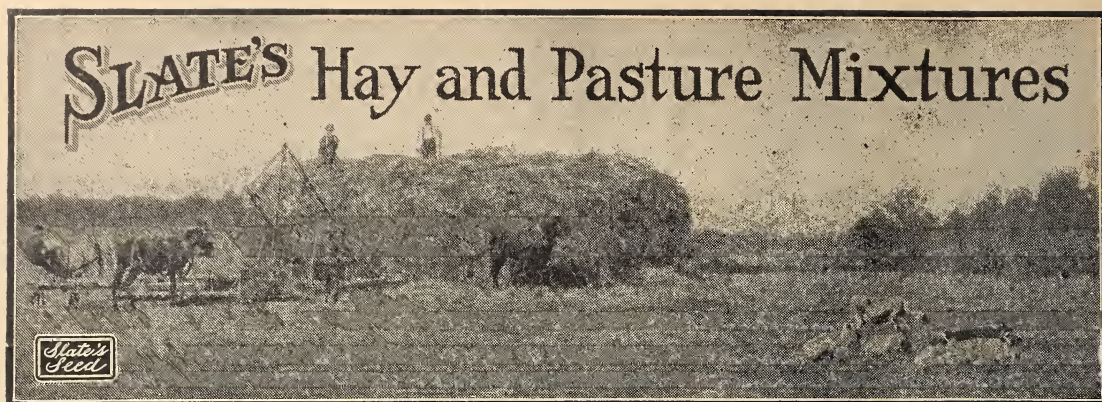
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
291— <i>Bloomsdale</i>.....	.05	.10	.20	.60

Turnip

330— <i>Mammoth Red Top Globe</i> . Extra large.....	.05	.10	.25	.65
331— <i>Purple Top White Globe</i> . Fine for table use.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
332— <i>Extra Early Purple Top</i> <i>Milan</i>.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
333— <i>Large White Norfolk Globe</i> . Best keeper for winter.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
334— <i>Pomeranian White Globe</i> . The white rutabaga.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
335— <i>Cowhorn</i> . Fine for table or stock feeding.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
336— <i>White Egg</i> . Medium size and one of best table sorts.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
337— <i>Purple Top Strap Leaf</i> . Makes both roots and greens.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
338— <i>Early White Flat Dutch</i> . Early flat white variety.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
339— <i>Purple Top Yellow Aber-</i> <i>deen</i>.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
340— <i>Large Amber Globe</i> . Fine for stock.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
341— <i>Purple Top Yellow Ruta-</i> <i>baga</i> . Best rutabaga.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
342— <i>Seven Top</i> . Makes greens only.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
343— <i>Southern Prize</i> , or <i>Dixie</i> . Makes greens and small root.....	.05	.08	.20	.50
999—Special offer of four ounces each of any four varieties for fifty cents, postpaid.				



Purple Top White
Globe Turnip.



A mixture is much more desirable than any one kind of grass or clover sowed alone. A mixture gives more hay and better hay, and it is much easier to get a stand with mixed grasses and clovers than it is when any one is seeded alone. In making up the mixtures listed below I use only "Perfection" Brand Seeds, the very best that I can secure. My mixtures are the pride of my Field Seed Department. They have given excellent results for years, and from a business standpoint, if for no other reason, I could not afford to cheapen them by using low-grade seed. In making up the formulae for these I have relied upon my own experience to a great extent, and in addition I have consulted some of the largest and most successful farmers in the South. These mixtures are designed to suit your soil, your climate, and your needs. If you want to put some hay money in your pocket next year, sow a "Perfection" Brand Mixture this fall.

2060—MIXTURE No. 1 (Highland Pasture)

Composed of

Italian Rye Grass	Alfalfa
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat	Red Top or Herds
Grass	Grass
Alsike Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	

2062—MIXTURE No. 3 (Lowland Pasture)

Composed of

Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Red Top or Herds	Tall Meadow Oat
Grass	Grass
Alsike Clover	Perennial Rye Grass

2061—MIXTURE No. 2 (Highland Hay)

Composed of

Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Tall Meadow Oat	Italian Rye Grass
Grass	Timothy
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds
	Grass

2063—MIXTURE No. 4 (Lowland Hay)

Composed of

Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat
Sapling Clover	Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds
Perennial Rye Grass	Grass

All of these mixtures should be seeded between August 1st and November 1st, at the rate of 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

Prices are quoted on our current Field Seed Price List. If you do not have a copy, write for it.

SLATE'S LAWN MIXTURES

2040—Perfection

A mixture composed of the most select high quality seeds. Nothing goes into this mixture but the very purest and best seeds that I can obtain. Great care is taken to have it free from weed seeds of every kind. If sowed according to directions this mixture will give a thick, carpet-like lawn of velvet green. No rough, coarse grasses are used in it. It is designed for the very highest class of ornamental lawns.

Price—Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.50, post-paid, or \$30.00 per 100 lbs. by express.

2041—Utility

For golf, baseball, tennis grounds, etc., and very large country lawns, this is a good mixture. I am just as careful about the purity of this grass as I am about my Perfection, but in this mixture I use less high-price seed and more of the coarser grasses. I designed this mixture for general purpose lawns where absolute perfection is not essential.

Price—Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.75, post-paid, or \$25.00 per 100 lbs. by express.



2001—ALFALFA

In order to make a good crop of alfalfa there are some important facts to observe. First the soil should be well drained, and it is better for it to be a stiff soil containing a good proportion of clay. Second, an application of lime should be made, using from one to two tons per acre, because alfalfa will not grow on sour land. Third, in selecting the spot for alfalfa be certain to pick out land that has a deep soil to admit of the long roots going down. If the land is underlaid with sandstone or rock it will not make a successful field. If it be possible, some smother crop, such as cow peas, soy beans, buckwheat, or any crop that kills grass should precede the alfalfa. Break deep during the early summer, and harrow every week or ten days so as to kill all weeds and grass. If the soil is not very rich apply a good grade of commercial fertilizer running high in Phosphoric Acid, low in Nitrogen, and with a good part of Potash in it. Harrow this into the soil with a light harrow just before seeding. About September 1st is the best time to seed, but it may be done from August 1st to September 15th with fair chances of success. Sow the seed at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre and cover with a light harrow or brush. And always inoculate the seed before sowing. Alfalfa gives from three to five cuttings per year, and it should always be cut just as the shoots of the second crop begin to push up around the roots. By examining the plants it is easy to tell when cutting should be done. Never allow the second crop to get high enough for the mower to cut it when you cut the first crop.

Price—Lb. 45c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

Never plant Alfalfa or Sweet Clover without inoculating with FARMOGERM. This is as important as being sure your soil is sweet.

2004—CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson Clover is a wonderful soil improver, but it cannot improve your soil until you have given it sufficient plant food to make a good growth. Success is just as certain with Crimson Clover as it is with any other clover if you start it right. Prepare the land thoroughly and allow it to stand until a rain comes to make it firm. Then harrow to pulverize it again and sow the seed just as soon after the rain as possible. It is better to sow Crimson with Rye or Oats, using 15 lbs. of Crimson and 3 pecks of Rye or Oats per acre, and covering these with a light harrow. The rye or oats protects the clover during the winter and helps in curing the hay. Appler Oats, Winter Rye, or Abruzzi Rye will go with clover. And if you expect success with Crimson, fertilize your land. If it be very poor, put down enough fertilizer to make a good crop. If the land is in fairly good condition just a little fertilizer may be used, but on very thin land a good fertilizer and one containing some nitrogen should always be used. Crimson may be seeded from July to October, either by itself or with rye or oats. Seeding may be done at the last working of corn, cotton, or some such crop, and in this manner you can gradually build up the soil, even though you crop it continually. A crop of Crimson Clover turned under adds from \$30 to \$50 worth of fertility to every acre, and you can graze it all winter and still get this value in the green fallow. If you remove the abuses to which Crimson Clover has been subjected and seed it like you would your other hay crops, you will find it one of the most profitable of all. It is a good plan to inoculate Crimson Clover seed when sowing them on very poor land or land that has never had Crimson on it before. When sowed alone use 20 lbs. of seed per acre.

Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2006—RED CLOVER

A standard clover which every farmer knows. It yields a big crop of hay, good pasturage, and builds up the soil. For pasturage I think that Alsike will be better, but for Hay this cannot be bettered. It ripens with Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass, and all of the earlier grasses. Should be put in mixtures with these when sowed for hay. When sowed with grass use 8 to 10 lbs. of clover per acre. When sowed alone use 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Can be seeded from August to October, and will succeed on almost any soil that will produce clover. Gives two cuttings per year in most sections, and will last for several years.

Price—Lb. 40c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices in bulk.

2007—SAPLING or MAMMOTH CLOVER

Exactly like Red Clover except in the time in which it matures. This clover is later and said by experts to grow larger than the Red. It matures along with Herds Grass, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, etc. One of the best mixtures I have ever used was made up of 6 lbs. Herds Grass, 10 lbs. Timothy, and 10 lbs. Sapling Clover per acre. This is my favorite mixture on Hyco and yields a big crop of excellent hay. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Clover when mixed with grasses, or 10 to 15 lbs. when seeded alone.

Price—Lb. 45c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for bulk prices.

2002—ALSIKE CLOVER

This clover has a distinct advantage over either the Red or the Sapling for grazing. It is hardier and will stand more grazing than either of them. And for sowing on wet or low lands it is better than either the Red or Sapling, because it stands the wet soil better. For hay its yield is not quite so great as the Red and Sapling, but it makes better quality of hay than either of them. The stalks are not so large, therefore the hay cures easier and stock eat it better. Alsike Clover matures about the same time of Sapling, some ten days or two weeks later than the Red. Sow and handle it in all respects like Sapling, but it does not require so many pounds of seed per acre. Seed at the rate of 7½ lbs. per acre.

Price—Lb. 40c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.



Sapling Clover.



Alfalfa.

2008—BOKHARA, WHITE or BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER

Those worn out spots on your farm can easily be brought back into cultivation by sowing in Sweet Clover. This clover will grow almost anywhere, and it adds nitrogen to the soil, and its roots go down into the subsoil and break it up, carrying off the water and adding humus to it. In a few years this clover will bring these spots back into cultivation and have them inoculated for alfalfa. Good grazing for cattle and an excellent thing for bees. Just cut the soil with a disc harrow, sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre, and cover with a light harrow.

Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for revised prices.

2003—BURR CLOVER

This is a valuable grazing and soil renovating crop for the South. It will do well on the sandy soils that other clovers will not thrive on. It is a great soil improver and will stand for years, holding the soil together and building up a store of Nitrogen in it. The seed offered are Southern grown, in the burr, and carry their own inoculation. It is easier to get a stand with these than with the hulled seed. Soak for several hours in lukewarm water before sowing, so as to hasten the germination, and sow two bushels (20 lbs.) to acre.

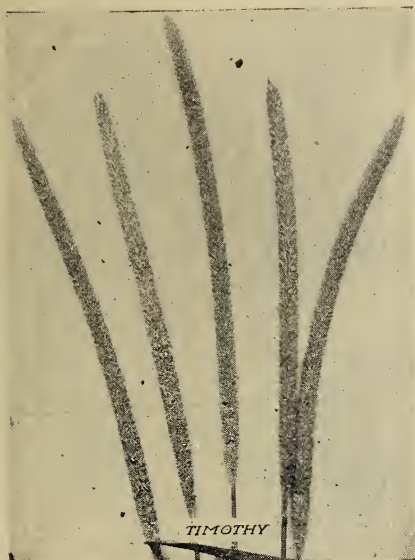
Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2009—WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A valuable little clover for sheep and cattle pasture, improving and holding the soil together, and for sowing on lawns. Makes a low, compact growth that covers the soil. Excellent for putting in pasture mixtures. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

Price—Lb. 65c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

GRASSES FOR HAY AND PASTURE



2027—HERDS or RED TOP

In the tobacco growing sections, especially where bright tobacco is grown, this is a most valuable grass. Sowed in the fall and grazed for a year, then turned under, it makes a most valuable fallow crop. The land then produces an excellent grade of bright tobacco. Herds Grass is the blue grass of the South. It grows almost anywhere, and will make the best of grazing. Does not improve the soil except to hold it together, and add humus, but is valuable in this respect. When sowed for hay, it should have some timothy or clover mixed with it. As a hay it is of good quality, but nothing extra when sowed alone. By seeding Herds Grass and Clover together the soil is held together and improved at the same time. Herds Grass should go into every pasture mixture. Sow from July to December at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre if seeded alone, or 4 to 5 lbs. with other grasses or clovers.

Price—Lb. 30c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2029—ORCHARD GRASS

On a rich loamy soil, Orchard Grass will make heavy turf just like Blue Grass does on the lime-stone soils. None of the grasses adapted to sandy or loamy soils will make a better turf or finer grazing than Orchard Grass. But even this when seeded for pasture should have some Herds Grass or Meadow Fescue mixed with it. One bushel (14 lbs.) of Orchard Grass and 6 lbs. of Herds Grass per acre. Or if a heavier sod is desired add 10 to 15 lbs. Meadow Fescue to this mixture. When sowed for hay, Orchard Grass should always be mixed with Red Clover. As a pasture grass it may be mixed with Alsike, which is the best clover for grazing. In order to maintain a perfect Orchard Grass sod every spring, the bare spots in the field should be covered with manure and reseeded. In this manner an excellent pasture may be main-

tained at a very small expense. Sow from July to November alone at the rate of two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre; in mixture, one bushel (14 lbs.).

Price—Lb. 35c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2028—TIMOTHY

This is the most valuable hay grass known. Its hay is the most nutritious and stock relish it. Timothy should always be sowed on good land, because it is a rather hard feeder and will not make much hay on thin soils. By sowing Sapling Clover or Alsike Clover with the Timothy the soil is kept in good condition and a larger yield of hay is secured. When sowed alone, sow 15 lbs. per acre. With clover or other grasses sow 10 lbs. per acre. Seeding may be done from July to November.

Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for price on bulk lots.

2031—TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

A most valuable grass for seeding with Alfalfa and Red Clover. It produces a big crop of early hay or excellent pasturage. In growth it is tall and leafy with slender fine stalks. It never grows wild and rough. It stands adverse conditions much better than most other grasses, and stays green from early spring until frost, producing two crops of hay per season or pasture almost the year round. An ideal pasture mixture is 5 lbs. Alfalfa, 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass, and 6 lbs. Herds Grass. Or 8 lbs. Red Clover may be substituted in place of the Alfalfa. This mixture may be sowed and cut for hay for a season or two and then pastured. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed weigh only 11 lbs. per bushel, and should be seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre when sowed alone, or one bushel per acre in mixture.

Price—Lb. 40c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2032—ITALIAN RYE GRASS

For quick pasture or hay crop nothing is better than Italian Rye Grass. It is one of the first to come out in the spring, and can be cut for hay during May. A good plan for fall sowing is to seed this grass with Crimson Clover, the red bloom kind. It makes better hay than either rye or oats, and will come in with the clover and help cure the hay. When sowed this way use 15 lbs. Clover and 20 lbs. of Italian Rye Grass per acre. This grass is a valuable addition to any pasture mixture, because it comes early and will admit the stock to the pasture several weeks earlier. Sow from July to October at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre if sowed alone, or 20 lbs. per acre in mixture. It requires a moist, rich soil.

Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

FIELD SEED PRICE LIST giving revised prices on all clovers, grasses, etc., are issued every week during the season. Write for a copy at any time.

2030—KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is by far the best pasture grass that has ever been known, but it is hard to get it started in certain sections. In other sections it is natural and can easily be grown. It should be used in every pasture mixture, especially if the mixture is to be sowed on a stiff soil. Blue Grass is naturally a limestone grass, and if the soil be thoroughly limed and prepared as directed for alfalfa a stand may be obtained by farmers who do not live in the limestone section. Grazing improves it and makes it come thicker, and it will give good pasturage almost the entire year. If seeded alone sow two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre, and it should be sowed in the early fall during July, August or the first of September, because its roots should get a good growth before freezing weather sets in.

Price—Lb. 40c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2033—PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A fine pasture grass that is especially adapted to lands too wet for Timothy, Orchard Grass, etc. It should be used in pasture mixtures, and for sowing lowland mixtures it should form the basis of the mixture. If clover is desired, add 5 lbs. of Alsike Clover with 25 lbs. of Perennial Rye Grass, and you have an excellent lowland pasture. If seeded alone sow 30 lbs. per acre. Like the Italian Rye Grass, this should be seeded early in the spring or fall. It comes early in the spring, and this grass is perennial and will make a permanent pasture.

Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2034—MEADOW FESCUE

Also known as Randall Grass, and a most useful grass for either hay or pasture. Its long roots penetrate deep into the soil and make it a good grass for dry weather grazing. It is hardy and will stand the severest weather, and in the South it remains green throughout the winter and will furnish winter pasturage. 10 lbs. added to a pasture mixture will prove useful in winter or dry weather. If seeded alone sow 30 lbs. per acre. Seeding should be done from July to October.

Price—Lb. 40c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

PRICES ON ALL FIELD SEEDS fluctuate. Revised prices are quoted on our weekly lists. Write for one at any time.



Meadow Fescue.



Hairy Vetch.

2104—HAIRY VETCH

A mixture of $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel Winter or Abruzzi Rye, 15 lbs. Crimson Clover, and 20 lbs. of Winter Vetch will make more hay per acre than anything I have ever seen. Or by using 30 lbs. of Vetch with one bushel of Rye, Wheat, or Oats, the Crimson Clover may be left out. Vetch is a soil improver, and one of the best of the early hay crops. Stock find the hay the best of feed, and it is very easy to cure when sowed with Oats or Rye. It is best never to attempt to sow Vetch alone, because the vines run on the ground and make cutting far too laborious.

Price—Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2095—DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape has a wide range of uses, and will always be needed on any farm. It makes excellent greens for the table when it is young. Poultry thrive on it, and it makes the hens lay. Hogs may be fattened with far less expense on rape pasture than on corn. Cows like it better than alfalfa hay, and will give much more milk if allowed to run on it. Horses relish it, and it comes in at a time when green feed is scarce. Rape is a cool weather crop, and should be seeded either in the early spring or fall. Cold weather does not affect it until hard freezes come. If sowed in the fall and not grazed it will come again next spring. When sowing Rye, Crimson Clover, Vetch, etc., for winter pasture, always put in about four pounds of rape per acre. It will add much to the value of the pasture. When seeded alone sow eight pounds per acre, and seeding may be done from August to October.

Price—Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for bulk lots.



WINTER SEED OATS

2070—APPLER

The best rust-proof winter oat that can be obtained. It is one of the first to mature in the spring, and is ready to cut before the Gray Winter ripens. Appler Oats go better with Crimson Clover than any other variety. Its heads are in the milk stage just as the Crimson is ready to cut. The growth is large, with bunchy heads which produce an enormous yield of grain. The stalks are large and upright and grow to a height of 5 to 6 feet on good land. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2073—FULGHUM

One of the earliest and hardiest of winter oats. It withstands severe winter weather nearer like the Gray Winter Turf than any of the others and will be ready to cut in plenty of time to follow them with Cow Peas or some such crop. This makes a good variety to sow with the Red Bloom Crimson Clover. Straw strong and upright. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2071—RED RUST PROOF

A good winter oat that has been found especially valuable for sowing on low or wet lands. It is as near rust proof as any oat can be, and makes a big yield. Hardy and stands the winter in fine shape. Not quite so early as the Appler, but may be used with Crimson Clover. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2072—GRAY WINTER TURF

This is the most popular winter oat that has ever been grown in the South. Makes excellent winter grazing and a big yield of grain. It is claimed by some farmers that this oat will stand more cold weather than any other, but my experience shows that the Appler will stand just as much as this. May be sowed with the White Bloom Crimson Clover or with Red Clover, and this gives some of the very best hay. In growth it is spreading and bunchy with large heavy heads. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

SEED WHEAT

2106—LITTLE RED

This is a well-known favorite with the tobacco growers, who claim that on the light tobacco soils this variety will make a better yield than any other. I know from my own experience with it that it makes one of the best milling wheats that can be found. Straw of medium length, carrying a medium size head. Grains rather small, plump, and hard. One bushel will sow an acre. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2108—LEIP'S PROLIFIC

Another smooth head wheat very popular with both tobacco and grain men. On a rich soil I think this will be much better than the Little Red. The straw grows tall and carries a long head which is filled with large plump grains. Grains are larger than Little Red and will require $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2107—FULCASTER

The best variety of bearded wheat I have ever grown. Its yield exceeds that of all others, and where good grain land can be had it will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre in an average year. The straw is long, large stems, bearing a long heavy bearded head which is filled with long red grains. Tobacco farmers will do well to take a small acreage and make it rich and sow this variety. But I do not recommend it for any soil that will grow good bright tobacco. Sow from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2109—MIRACLE or STONER

A long headed bearded wheat recognized as one of the best yielding varieties. The straw is tall and strong. Grains very large, long, and red. For strong land this is an excellent sort. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

SEED RYE

2096—WINTER RYE

This is the common variety of rye which is generally used for making winter pasture, green fallow crops, winter cover crops, and for grain. It is well adapted to Southern conditions, and is the tobacco grower's best grain and pasture crop. Sow it on the tobacco land for next year at the rate of one bushel per acre and turn it under next spring. This does not add any injurious elements to the soil, but great improves the mechanical condition, and experiments have proved that brighter tobacco can be grown after a rye fallow. Seeding may be done from July to December, and cattle may run on the field during the winter and get excellent grazing from it. Then if the cattle are taken off about March a good fallow or grain crop can be had. May be sowed with Crimson Clover as a hay crop, but should be sowed with the Red Bloom Crimson, because the White Bloom is most too late for it, and the rye gets too far advanced to make good hay. For this purpose sow one bushel of rye and 15 lbs. Crimson Clover per acre. Rye will grow on almost any kind of land, and will give a much better crop than either wheat or oats on thin land. Adds nothing to the soil except humus, but is very valuable in this respect to build up thin depleted soils. When sowed alone, use from one to two bushels per acre. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2077—ABRUZZI RYE

In many respects this is a great improvement over the common Winter Rye. It is earlier, stools more, and is said to give a much better yield of grain. For winter pasture, this makes a most desirable sort, because it comes in early in the fall, stools and spreads more than the common, and gives more grazing from the same land. It is not considered advisable for tobacco growers to use this kind, however, for a fallow crop to precede tobacco. The Abruzzi Rye comes out too early in the spring and may get too much growth before it can be fallowed. Goes well with the Red Bloom Crimson Clover, and should be seeded in the same proportion as the Winter Rye. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2098—ROSEN RYE

For tobacco growers desiring a late fallow crop this is an ideal variety. It is later than either the Abruzzi or Winter, and will not make too much growth before it can be fallowed. It is also a good variety to sow in connection with one of the other sorts for spring pasture. Keep the cattle on the other fields until the rye becomes hard and rough, then put them on the field of Rosen Rye, which will be just about ready to graze. It matures well with the White Bloom Crimson Clover, and may be sowed with it for a hay crop. Sowing should be done as directed for Winter Rye and Red Bloom Crimson. See Field Seed Price List for prices.

GET A NEW PRICE LIST of Field Seeds at any time. We issue these every week during the season and will gladly mail you a copy at any time.



POULTRY FEEDS

Prices on poultry feeds will vary with market conditions. Revised prices can be obtained at any time from our field seed price list. Our feeds are all made of clean sweet ingredients mixed so as to give a balanced ration.

4200—BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH. This is a perfectly balanced ration to be fed to baby chicks during the first eight weeks. With the other materials is mixed pure dried buttermilk, which is a great aid in preventing Diarrhea. Feed it dry. Price—\$3.50 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4201—LAYING MASH. This is made up of alfalfa meal, meat scrap, wheat middlings, etc., combined to make a complete feed for the growing chickens and laying hen. It is especially valuable for feeding along with grain to prevent indigestion. When a flock is fed on grain, they will not do their best unless a mash of this kind is fed twice a week in place of the grain. Price—\$3.25 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4202—CHICK GRAIN FEED. A mixture of grains of different kinds ground and screened to a small size for baby chicks. Also contains a small quantity of fine grit to aid the little chick's digestion. Price—\$3.00 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4203—POULTRY GRAIN FEED. Various grains combined to give as much variety as possible to a grain feed. No grit is in this feed. It is all grain. Price—\$2.25 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4204—ALFALFA MEAL. By mixing Alfalfa meal, meat scrap, wheat middlings, and corn meal a good mash can be made at home for winter egg production. Price—\$3.00 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4205—MEAT SCRAP. All chickens need protein, and this meat scrap is the best form of this valuable element. Can be made into a mash or put in hopper as it is and kept before the flock. Price—\$4.00 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4209—PREPARED CHARCOAL. Nothing is better for keeping the fowls free from bowel trouble. Place in hopper where they can get it at all times. Two sizes, medium and fine. Price—\$2.25 per 45-lb. bag by express.

4207—CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL. Supplies both grit and lime. Comes in two sizes, coarse and fine. Specify size when ordering. Price—10c per lb. post-paid, or \$1.00 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

I am much pleased with the size and appearance of the bulbs sent me.

Sincerely,

MISS LETAH HENDERSON.

Kansas City Mo., October 11, 1921.

Bulbs received in perfect condition. Am so much pleased with them. Many thanks for your prompt attention.

Very respectfully,

MISS NANNIE GOODWIN.

Frederick Hall, Va., October 23, 1921.

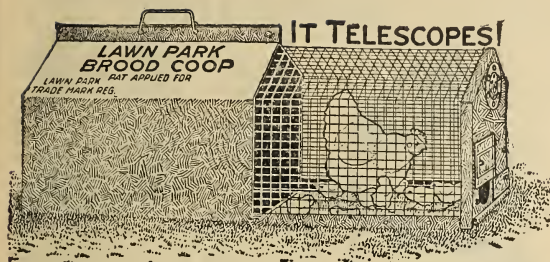
Your shipment of bulbs arrived in good order. I only found one bad hyacinth in the whole lot. Am sending another order and hope to receive them as promptly. I thank you very much for your service and liberality.

Sincerely,

MRS. W. A. BRAGG.

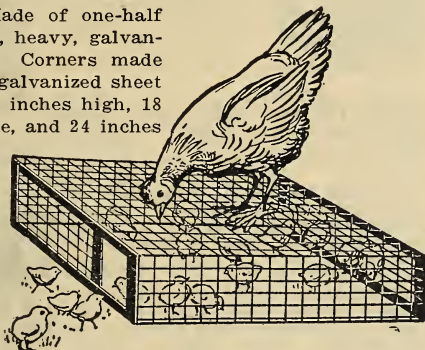
Welch, West Va., October 15, 1921.

POULTRY SUPPLIES



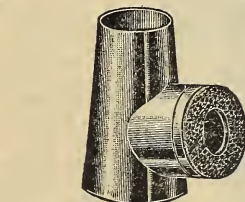
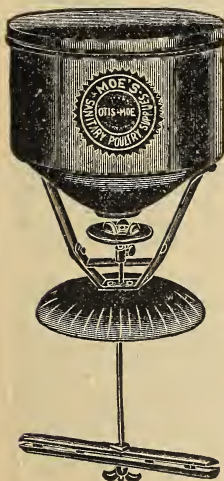
4250—BROOD COOP. This coop makes caring for little chicks a pleasure instead of a worry. It gives absolute protection against hawks, rats, vermin, and storms. You can put biddy and her brood in this coop and know that nothing will happen to them. The body of the coop is made of strong galvanized steel, the park of one-half inch mesh, heavy galvanized wire. It is large and roomy, being 18 inches wide, 19 inches high, and 24 inches long with park closed, and 48 inches long with park extended. Has a removable bottom, which makes it easy to clean. Price—\$4.25 each by express.

4251—CHICK FEED COOP. Made of one-half inch mesh, heavy, galvanized wire. Corners made of strong galvanized sheet steel. Six inches high, 18 inches wide, and 24 inches



long. It will easily accommodate 40 to 50 chicks at a time. A great saver of both feed and chicks, and will last for years. Price—\$1.60 each by express. Can be mailed if postage be sent extra. Weight about 6 lbs.

4253—FEEDER AND EXERCISER. This is a necessity on every poultry farm. Simply fill with grain and hang where the fowls can reach it, and they will feed themselves and get much good exercise at the same time. Holds sixteen quarts. Price—\$2.25 each by express.



4260—EGG TESTER. Fits any No. 2 burner and enables you to pick out the infertile from the fertile eggs. Testing out the bad eggs will help you to hatch more chicks. Price—35c each, postpaid.

4257—MASON JAR FOUNTAIN. These are the best and most inexpensive of fountains and especially valuable for the small chicks. Fit any mason jar in pint, quart, or two-quart size. We do not supply the jar. Price—15c each; 6 for 75c, postpaid.



4261—BROODER FOUNTAIN. This is a wall fountain designed to fit into one corner of the brooder. Hangs from a hook and prevents chicks from getting their feet in the water. Capacity one quart. Price—50c each, postpaid.

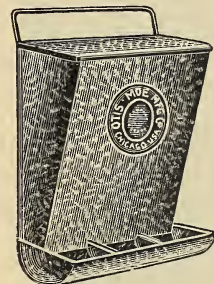


4262—WALL FOUNTAIN.

This is the most sanitary of all drinking fountains. Hangs from the wall where fowls cannot scratch dirt into the water. Has a removable bottom and is easily cleaned. Capacity one gallon. Price—90c each, postpaid.

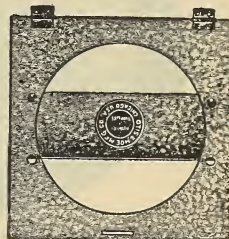


4258—GRIT AND SHELL HOPPER. Made of strong galvanized iron and will last for years. Has three compartments for mash, shell, charcoal, etc. Price—\$1.25 each, postpaid.



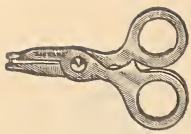
4264—TRAP NEST FRONT. A never-fail front with which

you can easily construct your own trap nest. It is an essential on every well-conducted poultry yard. It gives exact egg records and makes a good place for brooding hens. Price—65c each, postpaid.



4252—BABY CHICK FEEDERS. Made of galvanized iron, 8 inches in diameter with 12 holes. Nothing better for feeding little chicks and for water and buttermilk. Price—35c each, postpaid.

4032—HAND SPRAYERS. Capacity one quart. The thing for spraying small houses, boxes, or any small amount of spraying. Price—75c each, postpaid.



4265—PUNCH. For marking baby chicks or larger chickens. Substantial and well-finished in nickel. Does not pinch the foot. Price—60c each, postpaid.

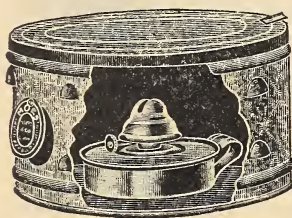
4254—LEG BANDS. Made of light weight metal that will not rust. Two sizes, one for female and another for male birds of the more common strains, such as Plymouth Rock, Leghorns, R. I. Reds, etc. Self-locking. Be certain to specify the number of each size desired, else we will send them all for females. Price—15c per doz.; 25 for 25c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 75c, postpaid.

4255—DRINKING FOUNTAIN. Made of heavy galvanized iron; filled from bottom. Capacity one gallon. Price—90c each, postpaid.

4256—FOUNTAIN. The same in every respect as the above except of one quart capacity. These are most convenient and easily cleaned fountains. Price—45c each, postpaid.



4263—HEATER. This heater is designed for use in connection with the No. 4262 wall fountain to maintain a supply of fresh water for the fowls during freezing weather, but it can be used with any of the fountains. This heater holds enough kerosene to last for seven days. Price—\$2.00 each, postpaid.



4259—NEST EGGS. Well made, unbreakable eggs that will last much longer than the ordinary china egg. Price—10c each; 3 for 25c; or 75c per dozen, postpaid.

Yesterday at noon, I received your \$2.50 collection of bulbs and I am highly pleased with them. They are just as I ordered. I am also much pleased with your prompt and courteous treatment. This morning I am sending you Money Order for \$1.00 to cover the cost of a dollar collection. Again I wish to express my thanks.

Yours truly,

MISS RUTH M. ADAMS.

Alexander, Ill., October 12, 1921.

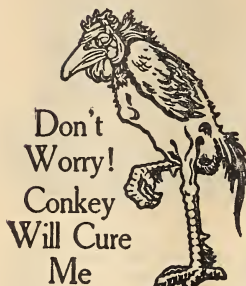
The bulbs are the finest I have ever seen for even three times the cost.

Sincerely,

MRS. D. HOOPER SANDERS.

Smithfield, N. C., October 1, 1921.

PROVEN POULTRY REMEDIES



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me

Every remedy we list is fully guaranteed to give satisfactory results or your money will be refunded. Successful poultrymen do not wait until disease has appeared in his flock before buying remedies, but keeps them on hand at all times. A remedy for all of the more common poultry diseases should be on hand at all times, since it means the saving of many valuable fowls to be able to check diseases before they get a good start. If at any time you are in need of advice regarding the care and handling of your flock, write us and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience along these lines.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER. An effective means of ridding both old and young birds of body lice.

4218—5-oz. pkg. 15c, postpaid

4219—15-oz. pkg. 35c, postpaid

4220—3-lb. pkg. 75c, postpaid

ROUP PILLS. Almost all flocks are affected with roup during cold wet weather. A package of these pills may be the means of saving many valuable birds for you.

4226—Per package. 30c, postpaid

GAPE REMEDY. A safe efficient remedy for the deadly gape worms that kill so many chicks.

4227—Per package. 25c, postpaid

CANKER SPECIAL. Checks cancerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. Also a most efficient remedy for bronchitis.

4235—Per package. 50c, postpaid

DIARRHEA REMEDY. Diarrhea is one of the most common and deadly diseases of both young and old chickens. These tablets should be kept on hand at all times, and a dose given the flock every two weeks as a preventative. It is one of the best remedies. Full directions on each box.

4224—Per package. 25c, postpaid

POULTRY WORM REMEDY. Quickly rids the birds of many of the troublesome worms.

4236—Per package. 25c, postpaid

BLACKHEAD REMEDY. A most valuable remedy for turkey breeders, since this is one of the most common diseases of the turkey.

4238—Per package. 50c, postpaid



HEAD LICE OINTMENT. Head lice destroy thousands of little chicks every year. Just a dab of this ointment on the top of the chicks' heads will remove this danger and prove absolutely harmless to the chick.

4222—1 oz. Tube. 15c, postpaid

4223—3 oz. Tube. 25c, postpaid

SODIUM FLUORIDE. For killing lice and vermin. This is not a patented lice powder, but a known product recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. for killing poultry lice. It comes in a handy sifter top can that makes it easy to dust the fowls, and it has been found to be the most effective lice killer of all. Each package is labeled with government instructions for applying.

4221—Per package. 35c, postpaid





CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC. The manufacturer declares this to be an all medicine tonic, free from red pepper and all filler. Valuable for young chicks during the growing period and for old birds during molting season or to maintain good health in the flock.

4241—Per package ...30c, postpaid
4242—Per package....60c, postpaid

LIMBERNECK REMEDY. Helps to save the fowls that suffer from Limberneck or Ptomaine poisoning.

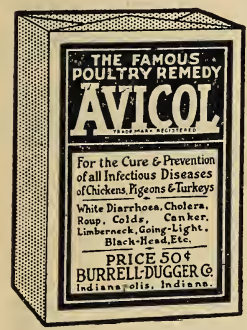
4239—Per package....50c, postpaid

AVICOL. A most highly recommended remedy for Diarrhea and other bowel troubles of little chicks. Simple to use. Just add a little to the drinking water. Our guarantee of satisfaction or money back goes with every purchase.

4230—Per package50c, postpaid

ZENOLEUM. This is a well known product of great value to every poultryman. It is an excellent spray for ridding the poultry houses of vermin, a most effective dip for the birds and all animals affected with lice, and has some good work to perform in every poultry yard. Fifty out of the fifty-two agricultural experiment stations in the country endorse Zenoium. It is a powerful disinfectant and helps to keep down poultry diseases. Full directions on every can.

4243—8 Oz. bottle..45c, postpaid
4244—1 Qt. can....90c, postpaid



SULPHUR CANDLES. Exclude all birds from the house and stop all cracks possible and then burn these candles to destroy disease germs, lice, and mites. It is one of the simplest and most efficient disinfectants. The candles offered are of four ounce size. One is large enough for the average box or hovel. For poultry houses use about one candle to every two hundred cubic feet of space.

4233—15c each; 2 for 25c; dozen \$1.25, postpaid.

SUCCULENTA. This is a concentrated substitute for green feed and saves the labor of sprouting oats. It is cheap and efficient and will keep both old and young birds in good health during the winter months. It is especially valuable for feeding to laying hens during the winter and for feeding the early hatched chicks. Everyone knows that green feed is essential to chickens and the valuable elements of green feed have been scientifically condensed in these wafers. Just drop the wafers in the drinking water. Fully guaranteed to produce results or your money back.

4245—100 Wafers 35c, postpaid
4246—250 Wafers....\$1.00, postpaid
4247—500 Wafers.... 1.75, postpaid

DON SUNG. This is a new discovery for stimulating the egg-laying organs of the hen and making her lay regularly in any season. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Rather it serves as a general tonic and improves her condition. It is especially desirable for hens kept on close range during the summer and for all hens during the winter. We fully guarantee this material to our customers and wish them to get satisfactory results or we will refund their money.

4231—Small size..... 50c, postpaid
4232—Large size.....\$1.00, postpaid



POULTRY LAXATIVE. A good purgative is often essential in cases of Diarrhea, Cholera, and indigestion.

4234—Per package.....25c, postpaid

CHOLERA REMEDY. Keep a package on hand and put a little in the drinking water once a week. This will act as a preventative and cure any affected birds at the same time. This is a most valuable remedy.

4225—Per package.....25c, postpaid

SORE HEAD REMEDY. Each package contains a powder for giving the fowl to correct blood impurities and a salve for putting on the sores.

4240—Per package.....25c, postpaid

LICE LIQUID. Mix one quart with fifty quarts of water and you have an effective spray for cleansing the poultry house and killing lice and mites.

4228—Per quart can.....75c, postpaid



SCALY LEG REMEDY. Scaly leg is caused by a mite that burrows into the skin. This remedy is designed to remove the cause and restore the bird's skin to its normal smoothness.

4237—Per pkg....25c, postpaid



BOURBON REMEDY. This is the best general purpose remedy we have ever used. It is valuable for most of the common diseases of poultry and especially good for little chicks during their first eight weeks. The best way to use it is as a preventative, but it can be relied upon to cure Diarrhea, Cholera, Roup, Gapes, Canker, Indigestion, etc. It is a combination of certain salts and acids which cleanse the fowl's system, give them appetite and keep them in healthy condition.

4215—Trial size.....\$.65 postpaid
4216—Half pint..... 1.00 postpaid
4217—Full pint..... 1.50 postpaid

I wish to state that I used your White Diarrhea Remedy last year and had splendid results from it. Before I began using it, I lost lots of chicks and at the time, I had several chicks that would have died if it had not been for your remedy. This year I am ordering the remedy before the chicks hatch.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. B. E. HENLEY.

Backbay, Va., April 8, 1921.

I find the White Diarrhea Remedy of utmost value in raising little chicks.

Sincerely,

MRS. T. M. WILKINSON.

LaCrosse, Va., April 11, 1921.

The shipment of bulbs arrived in due time and splendid condition. Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

MRS. GEO. E. OWEN.

Kansas City, Mo., October 6, 1922.

We received the bulbs today in good condition. Please send spring catalog when ready, since we expect to order our seeds of you next time.

Sincerely,

MRS. C. DERUITER.

West Sayville, L. I., N. Y., October 3, 1921.

SPRAY MATERIAL

Bug Death will kill every kind of chewing insect, yet is perfectly harmless to human beings and animals of all kinds. It can be used in perfect safety around the house where children are and in the garden or yard where the fowls use. It will not burn even the most tender foliage and is easy to apply. Can be used as a dust or liquid spray, but the easiest manner of applying is in the dust form just as it comes out of the package. Do not mix with lime ashes or any carrier.



- 4075—1 Lb. cans..... 25c, postpaid
 4076—3 Lb. packages..... 60c, postpaid
 4077—5 Lb. packages..... 90c, postpaid
 4078—12 Lb. packages..... \$1.50, postage extra
 4030—Dickey dusters..... 60c, postpaid
 4031—Bug Death sifters..... \$1.00, postpaid

4100—TOBACCO DUST. A very fine light dust which has been found to be one of the best insecticides for destroying soft bodied and sucking insects. It can be used as a dust or mixed with water. Five pounds of tobacco dust and one pound of Fish Oil soap will make ten gallons of excellent spray for aphids and sucking bugs. Price—2 Lbs. 35c, postpaid; 100 lbs. bags, \$4.50, by express.

4074—BUG DEATH ALPHA (for Sucking Insects).—This, like Bug Death, is a non-poisonous material which can be safely used on house plants and vegetables. It differs from Bug Death in its use. Bug Death Alpha is made to kill plant lice, aphids and all kinds of sucking bugs such as flea bugs on tobacco. It is absolutely harmless to human beings, but sure death to the bugs. It is an aid to plant growth, and will help keep the plant free from disease. When ordering be certain to write out the full name Bug Death Alpha. Price—12-oz. box, 25c, postpaid.

4095—CUT WORM KILLER.—For use as a poison bait against cut worms and slugs which do so much damage to young plants. It is easy to use. Just drop a very small quantity near each plant. It is prepared so as to attract the worms, and once they get it, you will have no more trouble with them. Price, per lb. 35c by express.

4096—FISH OIL SOAP. This is a contact insecticide for soft-shell or sucking insects. It is not poisonous, and is sure death to plant lice and similar sucking bugs. One pound makes 8 to 10 gallons of spray. To one pound of soap add one-half gallon of hot water. When the soap is thoroughly dissolved add from 7 to 9 gallons of cold water. Fish Oil Soap is much safer to use on very tender plants than Kerosene Emulsion, since the kerosene often damages a plant where it is applied too strong. This can be sent through the mails. Price, per lb. 35c postpaid.

4097—POWDERED HELLEBORE. This is a powdered substance made from the roots of Hellebore. It is not poisonous to human beings, but is instant death to insects. It is especially desirable to use on cabbage and other fruits and vegetables when almost ripe. Apply dry just as it comes from the package with a dust gun. It can be sent through the mails. Price, per ½ lb. 50c postpaid.

DRY LIME SULPHUR. Used to control the San Jose Scale on peach, plum and all stone fruits. It is put up in powdered form and can be readily mixed with water as needed. Saves a large part of the freight in shipping and is otherwise cheaper than the liquid. For the dormant spray against such troubles as San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., use 15 lbs. of Dry Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For summer spraying against fungus diseases, such as Apple Scab, etc., on all seed fruits.

such as apples, pears, quinces, etc., use from 2 to 3 lbs. of Dry Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual proportion of Dry Powdered or Paste Arsenate of Lead. For the summer spray on all stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc., use from 1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. of water in combination with the usual strength of Arsenate of Lead.

- 4086—1 lb. package.....\$.45 postpaid
 4087—5 lb. package..... 1.50 postpaid
 4088—25 lb. package..... 2.50 by express
 4089—50 lb. package..... 4.50 by express

BLACK FLAG. This is one of the best general purpose insecticides and insect powders to be obtained. It is not poisonous to human beings or domestic animals, but is sure death to flies, fleas, lice, roaches, plant lice or aphids, and all soft-bodied sucking insects. Nothing better can be obtained to kill the little plant lice that prove so destructive to young plants. Is packed in bottles and will keep indefinitely. For a small sum, a neat little bellows gun can be obtained to apply the dust with. Prices, postpaid—Small size, 20c; medium, 50c; large, 80c. Black Flag Gun for applying, 15c each.

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP



The Standard is nothing more than a well-made "squirt gun" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles. Thus a spray pump of unusual simplicity and durability is obtained. Each pump is equipped with three and one-half feet of hose, a strainer, and complete set of nozzles. If desired, a knapsack and potato extension rod for spraying low-growing crops can be obtained.

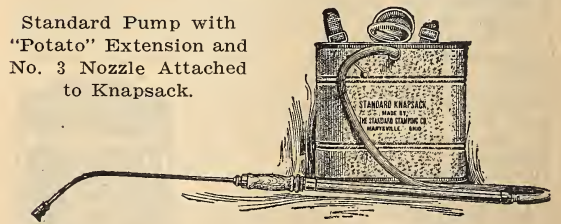
The Standard will throw four streams that fully cover every spraying need. Without a nozzle, it throws a heavy stream for washing the automobile or putting out fires. A nozzle for spraying white-wash and other heavy materials is supplied, and one for a medium spray and another for very fine spray.

Every Standard is fully guaranteed against defects for five years. It is made of the best brass and has no parts to get out of order. It will spray orchards, vines, truck crops, whitewash, cattle dip, and disinfectants, fight fire, or wash automobiles.

Price List—Postage Extra.

- 4024—Pump, hose, and nozzles as shown above..\$5.50
 4025—Knapsack extra 4.00
 4026—Potato Extension Rod, extra..... 1.50
 4024-25-26—The pump complete with knapsack and extension rod as shown above.....10.00

Standard Pump with
 "Potato" Extension and
 No. 3 Nozzle Attached
 to Knapsack.



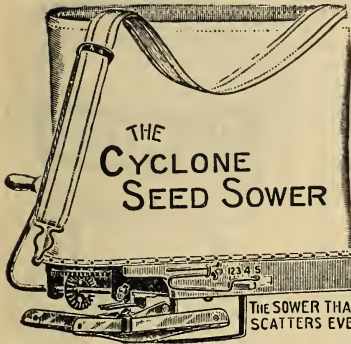
I feel it a pleasure to write and tell you how well pleased I am with the bulbs that I ordered from you. I have ordered bulbs from several different parties, but have never seen such beautiful, large bulbs, so perfectly packed, for the price. I am enclosing a small order and you may depend upon my being a regular customer.

Yours truly;

MISS VERA BUIE.

Patrick, S. C., Oct. 3, 1921.

GOOD TOOLS REDUCE LABOR



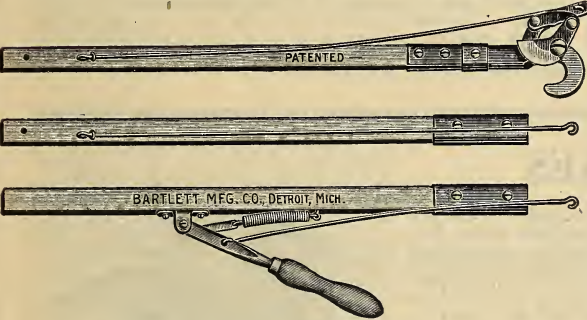
4001—

CYCLONE SEEDER.

This is a very light machine of simple construction used for sowing all kinds of seeds—Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clover, Vetch, Rape, Beans, Peas, and in fact anything that has to be sowed can be handled in this one machine. The adjustment for the different kinds of seeds is in easy reach, and can be made by anyone in two minutes. I have tried many different makes of seeders, but have never found any that did better work than this. From actual experience in my own fields, I consider this the most economical and practical machine that has ever been placed on the market. Distributes evenly and cannot clog. Price—\$2.25 each, postpaid; or \$2.00 each by express.

justment for the different kinds of seeds is in easy reach, and can be made by anyone in two minutes. I have tried many different makes of seeders, but have never found any that did better work than this. From actual experience in my own fields, I consider this the most economical and practical machine that has ever been placed on the market. Distributes evenly and cannot clog. Price—\$2.25 each, postpaid; or \$2.00 each by express.

PRUNING TOOLS



4020—COMPOUND LEVER TREE PRUNER. This tool has a compound lever head made for heavy work. It cuts limbs over one inch in diameter. The pole is jointed and may be had in different lengths by taking out or putting in joints of the pole. Saves climbing and reaching with the smaller pruners. Price—Top and Handle sections making an 8-foot pruner, \$4.50. Extra joints to make any desired length, 50c per four-foot length.

4033—GARDEN HOSE. We have selected this special grade of hose for its durability and good looks. It is made of strong fabric and heavy ribbed rubber. Cheaper grades may be obtained, but a sample of this will speak for itself. Write for samples and quotations, stating the number of feet desired. We cut it into any length and ship it fully equipped with connections and nozzles. Price—About 13c per foot.

4034—NOZZLES FOR HOSE. A turn of the nozzle changes the stream from a heavy strong one to a fine mist. It can be adjusted by any child in a moment, and is the best general purpose nozzle to be obtained. Price—75c each, postpaid.

4037—LAWN SPRINKLER. Made of a good grade of brass and will last indefinitely. Just attach to the hose and place where water is desired. A number of fine sprays are thrown into the air and fall covering a circle about twenty feet in diameter. Price—\$1.10 each, postpaid.

Received shipment of Bug Death in good order and thank you very much for same. I am using it on Cucumbers and it seems to do the work in a satisfactory manner.

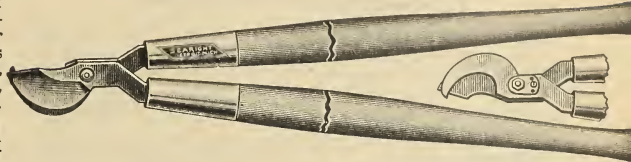
Very truly yours,

H. RIPPENGALE.

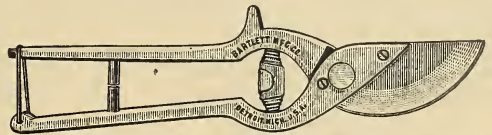
Oldsmar, Fla., September 24, 1921.



4018—GARDEN TROWEL. Medium size, stamped from metal. Price—40c each, postpaid.



4021—TWO HAND PRUNER. This tool has more desirable features and easier cutting qualities than any I have ever seen. Made of the best quality material and made to do heavy work. Price—\$2.25 by express. Weight packed, 5 lbs.

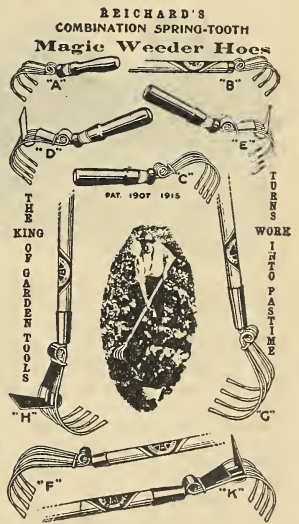


4022—ONE HAND PRUNING SHEARS. The blade is made from crucible tool steel and handles drop forged from open hearth steel. Highly polished handle and blade. This tool will do any work that can be accomplished with shears of its kind. Price—\$2.75 each, postpaid; \$2.50 each by express.

4023—PRUNING SAW. This type of saw is the most popular because it is light and can be used at any angle with practically no danger of breaking or buckling the saw. It will cut rapidly, making a clean cut with no danger of bruising and scarring the bark. Price—\$1.50 each postpaid. \$1.25 each by express.

MAGIC WEEDER HOES. The Magic Line thoroughly covers every need of both the vegetable and flower garden for hand weedeers. These tools are to be had in a variety of sizes and styles, and their price is within the reach of every person cultivating even a few feet of soil. They are made of the very best material and will last indefinitely. The following styles are illustrated in the cut opposite.

No.	Length. Ins.	Post-paid.	By Exp.
4009A	9	.25	.20
4010B	22	.35	.25
4011C	10	.40	.35
4012D	11	.50	.45
4013E	11	.50	.45
4014F	50	Can.	.75
4015G	57	Not	1.00
4016H	56	Be	1.25
4017K	56	Mailed	1.25



4027—FEENEY DUST GUN. This is a small gun made especially for garden and house use. The capacity of the gun is small, but in other respects it will throw as good a dust as any we have ever seen. It is very light, durable, and easily filled. Just put the dusting material in the magazine and go to work. Dusting is by far the best and easiest means of spraying, and the beginner can do it as well as any. Price—\$1.40 each, postpaid; or \$1.25 each by express.

I find the bulbs received from you to be of fine quality.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. B. TABOR.

Henrietta, N. C., Oct. 4, 1921.

FERTILIZERS

STIM-O-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.

For quick action nothing better can be had. Stim-U-Plant produces immediate growth in all kinds of plants. It is a complete fertilizer and does not produce soft growth like some plant foods. Each tablet contains 36 grains of fertilizer with an analysis of 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, and 15% Potash. These may be dropped at the root of the plant where they dissolve and become available from the moisture in the soil, or they may be dissolved in water at the rate of two tablets to each quart of water, and this solution put on until the soil around the plant is wet. It is invaluable for house plants and equally as good for those growing outdoors. Prices postpaid:

4056—Trial size, 10 tablets.....	\$.15
4057—Small size, 30 tablets.....	.25
4058—Medium size, 100 tablets.....	.75
5059—Large size, 1,000 tablets.....	3.50

4053—Bone Meal

This makes an ideal lawn fertilizer since it becomes available slowly and furnishes plant food for a long time after being applied. Also an excellent thing for all grass and hay crops, as well as grain. Price—\$5.00 per 200-lb. sack by freight.

4060—Plantlife

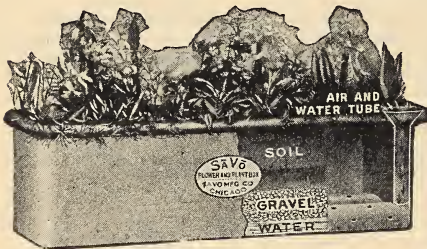
A complete fertilizer designed to keep house and garden plants growing. It is clean, almost odorless, and put up in attractive tin cans. One teaspoonful will fertilize a 5-inch pot. Or mix one teaspoonful with each quart of soil by stirring it into the top of the soil. It is more lasting in its efforts and one application should keep the plant growing for a month. Price—30c per can, postpaid.



4054—Sheep Manure

This is a natural plant food and soil conditioner. It is dried, sterilized, and all weed seeds are killed. It makes an ideal fertilizer for house plants, flowers, vegetables, fruits, lawns, and trees. It is easier to use than most commercial fertilizers, and owing to the humus contained gives better results. If you want a safe, clean garden fertilizer that will make the plants produce their best, use this. Ten pounds to one hundred square feet of surface should be sufficient. Mix the manure with the soil thoroughly for quick results. Price—2-lb. carton 35c postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$13.50; ton, \$49.25.

SAVO FLOWER BOXES



The Savo. Self-Watering Steel Flower and Plant Box is scientifically constructed under the Sub-Irrigation plan, which is the most perfect plan ever devised for the growth of any kind of plant life.

The two perforated arches running the full length of the box not only hold and distribute the water which they contain evenly throughout the box but supply air to the roots constantly,

causing the soil to be mealy and loose, making the life and growth of plant a certainty. Cannot overwater plants. Air goes direct to roots.

Directions for Using: First, place coarse gravel, pebbles, broken flower pots, charcoal or moss about two inches deep over the top of the double arched reservoir, coming up to the top of drainage hole on side of the box, then fill the box with good rich black dirt, fill the reservoir with water and sow the seed or install the plants and see them grow.

Stock sizes and price list, postage extra:

4002—Model A, 8 in. high, 9½ in. wide, 23 in. long.....	\$3.50
4003—Model B, 8 in. high, 9½ in. wide, 29 in. long.....	4.00
4004—Model C, 8 in. high, 9½ in. wide, 35 in. long.....	4.50
4005—Model D, 8 in. high, 9½ in. wide, 41 in. long.....	5.00
4006—Model E, 8 in. high, 12 in. wide, 12 in. long.....	3.50
4007—Model F, 12 in. high, 12 in. wide, 12 in. long.....	4.00
4008—Model G, 12 in. diameter, with stand 28½ in. high.....	6.00

These are outside measurements, including the ¾-inch roll rim. Beautifully finished in Dark Green.

I have been highly pleased with all seeds ordered from you, and I have been ordering from you now for five years or more. Have always had prompt attention and reliable seeds.

Very truly yours,

LEE S. CLAY.

Durmid, Va., Feb. 20, 1922.

I wish to state that I have never been so well pleased with seeds. Have been ordering from time to time all summer, and everything comes up all right and matures well.

Yours very truly,

MRS. W. H. CLIFTON.

Altavista, Va., July 1, 1922.



Model "G" Fernery.

BOOKS THAT WILL HELP YOU SUCCEED

Any of the books in the following list will be mailed postpaid at prices attached:

Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants—Allen.....	\$2.00
Farmers Cyclopedia of Agriculture—Wilcox & Smith	4.50
How to Make a Country Place—Sawyer.....	3.50
Gardening for Pleasure—Henderson.....	2.00
Greenhouse Management—Taft	2.25

Home Floriculture—Rexford	2.00
Home Vegetable Garden—Kruhm.....	1.75
Plant Propagation, Greenhouse and Nursery Practice—Kains	2.25
Poultry Diseases—Wortley	1.25
Practical Floriculture—Henderson	2.00
Vegetable Forcing—Watts	2.50
Vegetable Gardening—Watts	2.50
Window Flower Garden, The—Heinrich.....	1.00

FARMOGERM SEED INOCULATION



This recognized standard of seed inoculants insures the growing of bigger crops by making poor soil good soil. It is always fresh—the only culture sold in bottles with the patented stopper which enables the bacteria to breathe air, insuring long life without deterioration.

FARMOGERM is a culture of only high-bred nitrogen-fixing bacteria. It replaces essential elements in the soil in an effective and economical manner.

FARMOGERM, used on your seed, furnishes Nitrate to the plants. It increases their growth and enriches the soil. When the seeds sprout the bacteria enters the root and makes large supplies of Nitrate, which benefit greatly the growing crop

and the crops that follow. Soils can be built up to a high standard of fertility at small cost and little labor. Assures substantial saving in your fertilizer bill.

FARMOGERM means increase in all legume crops, such as peas, beans, alfalfa, clovers, peanuts, vetches. It makes possible the growing of two crops at the same time, each helping the other.

FARMOGERM is simple to apply, it being necessary only to fill the bottle three-quarters full of water, shake thoroughly to break up the jelly, sprinkle on the seed until all are moistened, permit the seed to dry, and then plant in the usual way.

Price— $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size 50c (for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas only); 1-acre size \$1.00; 3-acre size \$2.50 postpaid. Be certain to state for what crop you want Farmogerm when ordering.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT ORDERING

Every item that has a number in this catalog should be ordered by that number. You may give the name also if you wish. Items quoted postpaid, or all flower bulbs by the Each and the Dozen prices, all vegetable and flower seeds in quantities quoted will be delivered to you by mail without extra charge. Items not quoted postpaid, or flower bulbs by the 100 price, and miscellaneous items quoted by express are to be shipped by freight or express and purchaser to pay shipping charges. All remittances should be made by postal money order where possible. You may deduct the cost of this order from the amount sent. Checks will be accepted. Do not send cash or stamps without having them registered. There is no hope of recovering such re-

mittances if they are lost or stolen in the mails. When receiving shipments from freight or express offices, be certain that it is in good condition. If any damage, have the agent note same on the paid bill and send same to us, and we will immediately refund the proper amount and enter claim against carrier. If any shortage in parcel post shipments, notify us immediately upon receipt giving a list of items short. Every shipment is guaranteed to reach you in good condition, with the exception of flower pots by parcel post. Notify us immediately upon receipt of goods of any loss or damage, and be certain to give the number of your order, so as to enable us to give the matter prompt attention.

CONTENTS

	Page
Bulbs	3-14
Farm Seeds.....	22-28
Fertilizers	34
Flower Seed	17-19

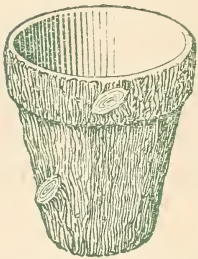
	Page
Flower Boxes	34
Lawn Grass	22
Plants	15-16
Poultry Supplies	28-31

	Page
Spray Material	32
Tools, etc.	33
Vegetable Seed	20-21

PLANT BULBS IN FIBRE

This fibre is a substance selected for its moisture-holding qualities, yet it is porous and will allow any surplus moisture to pass off. Too great causes of failure among forced bulbs are thus removed. There is but little danger of getting the pots too wet or of their drying out. A pot properly filled with fibre should need watering just before placing in the dark and no more until it is brought to the light. In a heated room this fibre should retain moisture for one week, thus relieving you of the necessity for constant watering. It can be mixed with soil, in the place of leaf mold, but we advise using it alone. Freesia especially do well in fibre and often prove a failure in soil. Crocus, Polyanthus Narcissus, Tulips, and Hyacinths should all be planted in fibre. With bulbs of this class, the correct amount of moisture is the essential to success. Fertilizer is but a small part of their requirements; in fact, they grow just as well without any fertilizer, because the flower is already in the bulb when it is planted, and it just needs light and moisture to bring it out. In potting bulbs in fibre, the pot should be filled to the top with the loose material. Then pack down until sufficient space has been made for the bulbs, cover with more fibre, pack this slightly, and have at least one inch of space left for watering. The most important part of planting in fibre is to get the fibre packed enough to retain the moisture but not so tight that the roots cannot enter it. Fibre is a novel manner to grow bulbs and will prove a blessing to housewives who have been troubled with pots filled with earth and the dirt they bring in. All of the forcing narcissus will look much better in fibre than in a bowl of water. Two quarts of fibre will fill fourteen 3-inch pots, or five 4-inch, or three 5-inch, or two 6-inch. The shallow pots or bulb pans will require about one-third less fibre. Price: 15c quart; 50c gallon; 90c peck, postpaid. Or \$2.50 bushel by express at purchaser's expense.

KNOT WOOD POTS



The manufacturer of this pot has scored a real success in being able to make a pot that is highly ornamental, substantial, and priced so reasonable that they may be in every home. The Knot wood pot is the most novel idea we have ever seen, and it is so substantial that it merits a real place on the market. The inside of the pot is of red clay of unusually good quality with good finish to it. The outside is of a Mexican compound clay of a fibrous nature, crimped to resemble the bark of a tree and finished in log green. But the most novel feature of all is the series of wood knots sawed across the grain, highly polished, and set about on the pot. This gives a pot such an ornamental effect as to be in keeping with the most formal setting. Yet it is of such natural beauty as to be at home on the porch, in the yard or anywhere you care to put it. There is no longer any need for the messy pot covers that get wet the first time you water the flower, and then are unsightly. The Knot wood pot has its cover made on it, and this will last indefinitely and look even better than the best of covers. These pots are breakable and cannot be sent by mail, except at your risk and expense. If you desire, we will pack them the best we can, label breakable, and send by mail, but there is danger of loss and we advise our customers to club their orders for pots and have them shipped by Express, in which case we will assume responsibility for breakage.

Prices for delivery by Express: 4 inch, 20c each; 6 inch, 35c each; 8 inch, 60c each; 10 inch, \$1.40 each; 12 inch, \$2.75 each. In lots of one dozen or more of assorted sizes, deduct 5c per pot for 4, 6 and 8 inch sizes, and 10c each for 10 and 12 inch sizes.

STANDARD RED POTS AND BULB PANS

These pots are all made of a good grade of red clay, and are suitable for all kinds of pot plants. They are not so ornamental, but can be covered when brought into the living room. All flower pots are breakable and cannot be sent by Parcel Post without great danger. We advise Express shipment, and will assume responsibility for safe delivery when sent by Express. Prices below do not include any delivery charges.

STANDARD RED POTS				BULB PANS				SAUCERS FOR RED POTS			
Diameter.	Each.	Doz.	100.	Diameter.	Each.	Doz.	100.	For	Each.	Doz.	100.
3 inch	\$.06	\$.50	\$4.50	6 inch	\$.14	\$1.25	\$9.00	4 inch size.....	\$.06	\$.50	\$4.50
4 inch .....	.07	.75	5.25	8 inch .....	.25	2.75	—	5 inch size.....	.07	.75	5.25
5 inch .....	.10	1.00	7.50	10 inch .....	.60	6.00	—	6 inch size.....	.10	1.00	7.50
6 inch .....	.14	1.25	9.00					8 inch size.....	.14	1.25	9.00
8 inch .....	.25	2.75	—					10 inch size.....	.20	2.00	16.00
10 inch .....	.60	6.00	—								